THE HISTORY, AND MARTIAL ATCHIEVEMENTS Of the HOUSES of DOUGLAS, ANGUS AND QUEENSBERRY.

As it is ſelected from the Works of the beſt Hiſtorians that have wrote upon the Origin and Valiant Atchievements, of the Renouned Heroes of thoſe moſt Noble and Ancient Families: With an Account of the Deciſion of the long conteſt Between them, and the Houſe of HAMILTON, in *Feb.* 27*th*, 1769.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR JAMES HERD, THE PUBLISHER.

M. DCC, LXIX.

HISTORY

OF

THE ATCHIEVEMENTS

OF

DOUGLAS, ANGUS

AND

QUEENSBERRY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

As we delighted from the earliest Histories that have written upon the Original Valour and Atchievements of the Heroical Heroes of those most Noble and Ancient Families: With an Account of the Decision of the long contest Between them, and the Title of HAMILTON, in Feb. 27th, 1769.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR JAMES HEAD,
THE PUBLISHER.

M. DCC. LXIX.

THE PREFACE.

OF the Douglaſſes in general, that is of their Antiquity, to which is ſubjoined their Original, *Second*, Nobility and deſcent, *Third* Greatneſs, *Fourth* Valour of the family, and name of Douglas.

I think it will not be amiſs to place here before the door and entry into this diſcourſe and treatiſe, like a ſign or ivie buſh before an inn, an old phraſe, which is common in mens mouths.

So many, ſo good as of the Douglaſſes have been,
Of one ſirname were never in Scotland ſeen.

This ſaying is ſo ancient and generally received, will ſerve to invite the curious and candid reader, and like a charm will fright away malignant ſpirits and detractors, who labour to leſſen and extenuate what they cannot deny; neither is this a publick fame only, rovingly ſcattered and ſoon vaniſhing but ſuch as hath continued from age to age, and which is authoriſed and confirmed by all Writers, which is moſt of all true in itſelf, as ſhall appear by this diſcourſe, and nothing immodeſt or immoderate, for if we conſider theſe two together jointly, ſo many and ſo good, that is their number and their worth, we ſhall find none that can match them in both theſe put together; there may be found of other names ſome as good, but not ſo many; and again tho' there be as many, yet are they not ſo good; this truth I have not heard impugned, but hath hitherto been embraced, without any contradictions I know; not without envy.

But let that monſter eat her own heart and tear her own bowels, and that ſhe may do ſo yet more, I will give her further occaſion to do it, by enlarging this comparative, thus, ſo many ſo good of ſubjects race were never in Europe ſeen; this is not flattery, but a poſitive and known truth, if any, if he hath read and pondered their actions and compared them with thoſe whoſe names and Hiſtorys have ben tranſmitted to the knowledge of poſterity, if any man I ſay ſhall find after due ſearch and ſtrict judgement, either in this our country, or in this our iſle of Britain, or in this fourth part of the whole Europe, or throughout the whole Univerſe, ſuch valours to have continued in any houſe or name, and to have been ſo hereditary to all of them, and as if it had been entailled, deſcending by ſucceſſion from father to ſon and from brother to brother, the ſucceſſor ſtill ſtriving to go beyond his predeceſſor in that height of excellency, and for ſo many generations that have born witneſs to the truth, as there have been more than thirty perſons who have poſſeſſed the chief houſes and principal Familys of *Douglas*, *Angus* and *Queenſberry*, from William, to go no higher, who died in Berwick a priſoner; beſides thoſe worthy branches the Lords of Niddiſdale, Liddiſdale, Galloway, Ormond Murray, Balvinary, Dalkeith *&c.* all of whom have ſignalized themſelves, in ſome noble action or other.

To begin with their Antiquity and Original ſo far as can be learned from Hiſtory or Monument, as we have gathered and collected them from Hiſtory, *firſt* witneſs of their Antiquity and Original in

in the days of Pharaoh King of Fgypt, father of Pharaoh who purſued Moſes and was drowned in the red Sea, there was one *Gathaleus*, who was Pharaoh's General and one *Sayas* his Lieutenant, *Gathaleus* having ſought and beat the Ethiopians, who were at war with Pharaoh; for which Pharaoh rewarded him with his Daughter SCOTA: *Gathaleus* aſſembled his wife and friends and *Sayas*, and took ſhipping, committing his fortune to the Sea and ſailed to Numidia, for the firſt landing, but was not allowed to ſettle there, he ſailed for Portugal, where he landed, and there beat the Natives, where they ſtayed ſometime and began to multiply. *Gathaleus* left that part and landed in Galicia, where he founded the City Brigantia, the firſt in Spain thus named, where he enacted laws for the good Government, and ordered his people to be called *Scots* after his wife SCOTA. But to return to *Sayas*, his Lieutenant, *Gathaleus* ſent him towards Biſcay to form a new City and called it *Sayas* but it is now called Segura and is a league from *Villafranca*. *Sayas* was from that time called *Scotus* by the orders of *Gathaleus* and having finiſhed his new City returned to *Gathaleus*. The *Scots* daily multiplied, and had but ſmall ſhare of land, and hearing of an Iſland half deſerted, ſent part of his *Scots* under the command of his ſon *Hiberus*, and ſettled there; the poſterity of *Sayas* thinking themſelves of greater worth than the reſt of the nation changed their name from *Scoto* to that of Brigantes, after the City which *Gathaleus* founded in Gallicia, the Brigantes race got large extent of lands from Simon *Breus* firſt King of

the

the *Hibernia Scots*, who was made King by the advice of *Thanao* chief of the Brigantes. The Brigantes flouriſhed in *Hibernia* till the days of Rothſayus who peopled the Iſland which lyes betwixt great Britain and Hibernia, the firſt was called Rothſay from that King. The *Scots* ſent part of their people to Albany and called it Argathelia, which is now called Argyle, which was in the year of the world 3379 before the birth of Chriſt, 582; but as to the noble family of Brigantia, which is now *Douglas*, as will be proven. In the reign of *Fergus* the firſt, their lott of land which was given them called the Caledonian Caſtle, where they ſtill flouriſhed and performed great warlike exploits. The *jecond* witneſs of their Antiquity and Original is as far back as the death of Fergus who left two ſons in infancy, who were like to be deprived of the Kingdom but were ſtrongly ſupported by the chief of the Brigantia's with a long ſpeech, which was the firſt made in *Scotland*, and he was appointed Regent, which was the firſt Regent in *Scotland*; *third* witneſs of their Antiquity and Original in the year of the world 3809, 161 years before Chriſt, *Therius* King of Scotland being depoſed for his crimes, *Conanus* was choſen Guardian of *Scotland*, who was a valiant man and chief of the Brigantes, in which Guardianſhip he continued nine years, which was peaceable, and after his death, *Cadallus* chief of the Brigantes was voted Governor of *Scotland*, *Evenus* King of *Scotland* for his good regency beſtowed ſeveral eſtates and made him ſupreme judicature in his patrimonail province of Brigantia, Cadallus died and left

three

three ſons who diſputed about their fathers eſtate, but King *Evenus* out of regard to their father conveened them and gave to the eldeſt the eſtate of Brigantia, and judicatory power. To the ſecond the eſtate of *Angus*, which their father had before them: And to the third and youngeſt the Remains of Brigantia. Then the family was divided into three branches which was in the year of the world 3899, before Chriſt 72. The *fourth* witneſs of their Antiquity and Original is in the reign of *Ederus*, when *Julius Ceſar* entered England, *Cadallanus* Cadalus's eldeſt ſon, was ſent to aſſiſt the Britons with 10000 men. *Ederus* was ſucceeded by his ſon *Evenus*, but was depoſed for his bad conduct, and *Cadallanus* chief of the Brigantes was choſen Regent and Guardian of *Scotland*. After Evenus's death, *Metellanus* ſucceeded but died without iſſue. ---- The ſtates of *Scotland* elected *Caractacus* King, which is a *fifth* witneſs of their Antiquity and Orignal, in the year of Chriſt 34. ---- *Caractacus* was the firſt King of the Brigantia family. --- The Crown was then elective and was beſtowed on the perſon who beſt deſerved it. ---- After the death of *Caractacus* who left three ſons, but none of them was his immediate ſucceſſor. --- *Dardanus* was Crowned but was put to death by his ſubjects for being vitious. *Corbred*, *Caractacus's* eldeſt ſon was Crowned and reigned 35 years

Here I ſhall leave it to the following Hiſtory to explain them, only to ſpeak of *Colanus* Prince of the Brigantes who is a *ſixth* witneſs of their Antiquity an Original.

In

In the reign of *Aidanus*, this King had war with *Ethilfred* the heathen Prince, *Aidanus* defeated the heathen Prince, Collanus was one of *Aidanus* Generals and behaved boldly: Collanus was great grand-father to *Sholto Douglas* as the ſequel of the work will prove theſe illuſtrious houſes under the various names of *Sayas*, *Scoto*, *Thana* and *Brigantiz*, under which names they continued to the reign of *Solvathius* King of *Scotland* in the year 767. which is a *ſeventh* witneſs of their Antiquity and Original, when *Donald Bayne* uſurped the title of King, and in a battle almoſt defeated the Kings Army, *Sholto* chief of the Brigantes with his ſon Hugh came to the King's aſſiſtance and overthrew the ſaid *Donald Bayne* and his Army and ſcattered them and ſlew him in the field.

The *eight* witneſs of their Antiquity and Original is out of Italy, of the family of *Scots* in Pleaſance, which is proved to have ſprung from the *Douglaſſes* as in the life of *William* the fourth of that name of *Douglas* in the year 779.---- The *ninth* witneſs of their Antquity and Original is in the days, of Malcolm Kenmore, they were created Lords a title but new in *Scotland* at that time.---- I ſhall ſpeak no more of their Antiquity and Original.

The next point I propoſe to ſpeak of is there, nobility; but where will true nobility be found ſo entire, in what ſubjects race is it ſo full and perfect according to all acceptations and ſignifications, to what name I pray have been ſo noble and tranſcendent as this of the *Douglaſſes?* but here we will diſtinguiſh it in five ſorts, firſt nobility of virtue, ſecond of degrees, third of offices and employments,

fourth

fourth of Birth and deſcent, fifth and laſt of fame and renown.

1. Of virtue, of all theſe *virtue* the firſt, is the ground, without which the reſt are never well built, and are but ſhadows without ſubſtance. ---- Virtue does ennoble, is a ſaying which is no leſs true than ancient, for it makes him in whom it reſides truly noble, by its own power beyond all exception: It hath not its depenance on Kings or Princes to give or take it away; but where Honour and Virtue do meet, there Honour is an externall addition and confirmation of the inward teſtimony. --- This name was virtuouſly noble and nobly virtuous, as the adventures of their lives will ſufficently ſhow.

2. Their ſecond of degrees, and of dignity and titles given by Kings and Princes, ſuch are Knights, Barons, Lords Earls, Dukes *&c.* All theſe have been conferred on the name of *Douglas*, both at home and in foreign countrys, and they were never greater then they deſerved; and what Titles they had were rather thruſt upon them than ambitiouſly ſought and haunted after, nay we read of grim *Archibald* that he rejected and refuſed the Title of Duke.

3. Of offices and employments. The third ſort is very like and near unto this, ſuch as, to be Wardens of the Marches, Lieutenants, Governours, Leaders, and Conductors of armies: In which place, they ſo behaved themſelves to their King and Country, the Family and Poſterity have many privileges granted to them in their Charters; 1ſt Regalitys and exemptions thereby. 2d, The firſt place and vote in Parliament, Councill or meeting or convention of the Eſtates. 3d, The leading

of the van-guard in the day of battle And 4th, the bearing of the Crown at riding in Parliament: As the late Duke of *Douglas* carried the Crown at Queen *Ann's* riding Parliament, when he was but a boy of none age.

4. The fourth is Nobility of blood and deſcent where the *Douglaſſes* being come of Kings and Kings of them; and firſt of all *Robert Bruce* and *William* the Hardy or Longlegs, were of Kin by the houſe of Carrick; for *Martha* Counteſs of Carrick, and this *William* were Couſins Germans, his mother having been ſiſter to her father the Earl of Carrick who died in Syria ---Now *Martha* was mother to King *Robert*, and thereby King *Robert* and good Sir *James*, were Couſins German once removed. 2dly, *Robert Stewart*, the firſt of the *Stewarts* that was King, and who was grand child to *Robert Bruce*, gave his eldeſt daughter in marriage to Earl *James* who was ſlain at Otterburn. 3d, The ſame King *Robert* gave another of his daughters to *William* Lord of Nithiſdale. 4th, The Duke of Rothſay, Prince of Scotland (ſon to King *Robert* the third) married *Marjory* daughter to *Archibald* the *Grim*: 5th, *Archibald* (the third of that name, and firſt Duke of Turaine) had to wife *Margrate Stewart* daughter to the ſame King *Robert* the third as the black book of Scoon expreſly witneſſeth, which calls him, *Gener Regis*, the Kings ſon-in-law *Ballandine* (the Tranſlater of *Boetius*) calls him the Kings Meugh, or Allie, and King *James* the ſecond claimeth Stuarton from *James* the laſt Earl of *Douglas* in the conditions of peace ſent to him. Now Stuarton is known to have been the proper

inheritance

inheritance of *John Stewart*, and after him of *Walter*, then of *Robert* the first King of the *Stewarts* and so of *Robert* the third, which in all likelyhood he hath given with his daughter, as her dowrie, to this *Archibald*. 6th, also *John* Earl of Buchan, (the Kings bothers son,) married a daughter of this *Archibald*, whom he hath had, apparently by some other wife. 7th, then *Alexander*, son to the Earl of Buchan, married *Isobel Douglas* Countess of Marr, daughter to *William* the first Earl of *Douglas*. 8th, *William* the first Earl married *Margaret Stewart* daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Angus*, who was uncle to King *Robert* the second, and first King of the *Stewarts*. 9th, *George Douglas*, son to the same *William* who was the first Earl of *Angus* of the name of *Douglas*, married *Mary Stewart* daughter to King *Robert* the third and sister to King *James* the fifth. 10th, *James Douglas* Lord of Dalkeith married a daughter of King *James* the second. 11th, *Archibald* bother to *William* the eighth Earl of *Douglas* married the heiritrix of Murray, who was Niece to King *Robert* the second, and so became Earl of Murray. 12th, *Archibald* Earl of Angus, the second of that name, married *Margaret* Queen of Scotland, relict of King *James* the fourth, and eldest daughter to King *Henry* the seventh, sister to King *Henry* the eighth of England, and mother to King *James* the fifth of Scotland; by her he had Lady *Margaret Douglas*. 13th, Lady *Margaret Douglas*, his daughter, was married to *Matthew Stewart* Earl of Lennox, who was also of the blood

Royal. 14. *Henry Stewart* Lord Darnley (ſon to Lennox and Lady *Margaret*,) married *Mary* Queen of Scotland, only daughter and heir to King *James* the fifth: She bare to him *James* the ſixth of Scotland, and firſt King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. And ſo much for their Nobility in blood and alliance.

5th. The fifth, and laſt kind of Nobility, that of fame and renown. Thoſe that take upon them to derive and deduce the Pedigree and Etymology of words, do think that this ſignification is moſt proper, as being chiefly implyed in the word *Nobilis*, *quaſi Notabilis*; ſo that thoſe are ſaid to be moſt Noble, who are leaſt obſcure; who are moſt eminent and conſpicuous in the eyes of the world, and moſt praiſed and blazed by Fame in their own and foreign Countries. Theſe kinds of Nobilities hath ever accompanied their virtue, as ſhadows follow the bodies, and that both at home and abroad. And ſo we have done with their Nobility, which is the ſecond point we propounded to be treated of.

The third main head to be conſidered, is their Greatneſs, concerning which in generall our Chronicles do witneſs, that thoſe of the name of *Douglas* together with their Friends, Vaſſals, and Dependers, were able to make an Army of thirty thouſand,, or fourty thouſand men.

This alſo doth argue their greatneſs, that it was thought an honour and credit to have dependance on them. Hiſtories do teſtify that the *Hamiltons* and *Flemings* thought it no diſparagement to follow them. *Humes* were their Penſioners and Vaſſals,

Vaſſals, even the cheif houſes of them. This is verified by a bond of a thouſand *nobles*, (a great ſum in thoſe days,) made by *Archibald* Earl of Wigtoun, and *Long Willie*, who was after his fathers death Earl of *Douglas*, to *Alexander Hume* of Hume, dated at Bothwell 1423. The ſame Earl alſo, (for his father was Duke of Turaine,) gave the lands of Wedderburn to *David Hume* brother to the ſaid *Alexander*, (*propter multiplîcia ſua ſervitia*,) for his many good ſervices. This Charter of Wedderburn is anterior to the gift of *Alexanders* penſion eight or nine years, being dated in the year 1414. The *Lauders* of Baſſe, and *Loganes* of Raſtarigge, were their Meſſingers into France, and other parts. *Gray*, *Salton*, *Oliphant*, were their followers alſo, Neither could any man of ordinary pitch of power, have brought ſuch aid to a foreign Prince as this ſame Earl of Wigtoun, tranſported over into France, five thouſand, or as ſome ſay, ten thouſand men, which he levied and carried over at his own proper coſt, all brave and choice gentlemen. If for this he was rewarded with the Dutchies of Turaine, it was but the juſt recompence of his ſervice, and no more then he deſerved, and would but countervail his charges. Wherefore I wonder with what indifferent judgement *Du Serres*, Author of the French Inventary, doth grudge at it, and can call it mercenary. Certainly the Kings of France have thought it their due, or elſe they would not have continued it ſo long for five or ſix generations, that is, untill the Earls of *Douglas* were forfeited. Few ſubjects of foreign Princes

have

have been ſo much reſpected, and ſo rewarded. It is alſo an evidence of their power and greatneſs, that *Henry* the ſixth of England did contract and covenant with *George* the ſecond Earl of Angus for his aid and aſſiſtance againſt *Edward* the fourth, and made on Indenture, wherein he promiſes to give him lands erected into a Dutchy, lying betwixt Humber and Trent. *Edward* the fourth made *James* the laſt Earl of *Douglas*, Knight of the Garter even when he was baniſhed, ſo much did he honour and reſpect his name and virtue! So *Henry* the ſecond of France made *Archibald* the ſecond Earl of Angus one of the Order of Saint Michael, or the Cockle. Their magnificence and ſtately entertainment, and courage at home and abroad, doth likewiſe ſhow their greatneſs. *William* the fourth of that name, and ſixth Earl, being but a very young man, not above fourteen or fifteen yeares of age, had for his ordinary train a thouſand horſe; he dubbed Knights, had his Counſellours and Officers of State like a Prince: and *William* the ſixth was admired for his train and magnificence, as he paſſed through Flanders, France, and Italy, in his journey to Rome. Our Writers indeed blame him for it, and call it pride, ambition and oſtentation in him; but however that may be, It was an evident proof of Greatneſs.

The laſt and main point that we are to treat of is, their valour, let their deeds and actions ſpeak for this property; But to take a generall view of it: The common Epithet in the mouth of the common people hath appropriate unto them this

virtue

virtue; who never ſpake of them, but with the addition of doughty, the doughty *Douglaſes*. And from hence indeed chiefly their greatneſs and honours did ſpring; and we ſhall find none of them but were both ſkilfull commanders, and ſtout ſoldiers, being no leſs endowed with perſonal valour, then diſcretion and judgement to direct, and conduct. That brave matchleſs Roman *Scipio Africanus* when he was taxed for not hazarding his perſon, and fighting with his own hand, though it enough to anſwer, *Imperatorem mater me peperit, non bellatorem (i, e,)* My mother bare me a Commander, not a fighter; but our *Douglaſes* were both *maximi Imperatores, nec minus ſtrenui bellatores*, wiſe Commandrs, and hardy feighters and warriers; they had both good heads, and good hearts and hands: In the beginning er'e, Rome came to its greatneſs, it is ſaid of the firſt Captains *Decorum erat tum ipſis ducibus capiſcere pugnam (i, e,)* That it was no diſparagement, but honourable for the Leaders themſelſes to fight with their own hand; None were more ready and forward to fight then the *Douglaſſes*, noly *Wallace* is thought to have gone beyond any of them. But he is but one, and that ſingular and extraordinary, without any ſecond, at leaſt of his own name; and our compariſon ſtands between name and name, where the number is as well to be remembred as the worth. So many ſo valourous of one ſurname, is that which we have undertaken to prove. Beſides, none of the *Douglaſſes* did ever encounter with *Wallace* to try who was the better man, and if we paralell their actions

tions done apart, what act of *Wallace* can be produced more admirable than that of *Archibald Tineman* at the battle of Shrewſbury, where with his own hand he ſlew *Bleunt* the King of Englands Standard bearer, and three more, who were apparreled like Kings, and at laſt unhorſed the King himſelf, whom he would alſo have ſlain, if he had not been reſcued by his ſon *Henry* the fifth. In an Engliſh manuſcript I have ſeen it thus expreſſed.

" And there with fiery courage he aſſails,
" Three all as Kings adornd in royal ways,
" And each ſucceſſive after other quails,
" Sill wondering whence ſo many Kings did riſe:
" Till doubting, leſt his hands or eyes ſight fails,
" With theſe confounded, on the fourth he flies,
" And him unhorſes too, whom had he ſped,
" He then all Kings in him had vanquiſhed.
" For *Henry* had divided as it were,
" The perſon of himſelf into four parts,
" To be leſs known, and yet known every where.

It is written alſo of *William* Lord of Niddiſdail, that he was both exceeding ſtout and ſtrong, beyond any that lived in his days, ſo that whomſoever he ſtruck but once with mace, ſword, or ſpear, he needed never to double his ſtroke, every blow carried death with it. Alſo *James* ſlain at Otterburn, his perſonal valour and ſtrength is very higly extolled by the writers of theſe times, who beſides that he had the better of *Percie* in their duell at Newcaſtle, he himſelf was the

chief

chief cauſe of the victory that got the honour of the day at Otterburn (where he loſt himſelf, but won the field,) by his own perſonall valour. They tell how he fought with a huge iron mace, that was heavier then any ordinary man of thoſe days could weild, and more then two or three of ſuch as now live. *Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus.* We might add unto theſe *Archibald* Bell the Cat (Earl of Angus) who in a duell with *Spence* cut off his thigh (through bone and all) at a blow, and divers others, as *Archbald* of Kilſpindie, whom King *James* the fifth called always his gray ſteel, for his valour and ability of body; but theſe ſhall ſuffice here for a taſte of their valour.

But we will not content ourſelves with a generall and abſolute commendation, we will alſo decend to the comparative, which we deſire may be as far from envy, as we hope it ſhall be found near to truth. To begin then at home, there is no ſubjects race in this Country that can match them in theſe of which we have ſpoken, Antiqity, Nobility, Greatneſs, and Valour or worth in theſe (I ſay) joyntly: that is, there is none ſo Ancient, and withall ſo Noble, Great, and Valourous. No name is or ever was in this Country of which there can be reconed ſo many and ſo worthy, for ſo ſtands out compariſon. The *Grahames* are very Ancient, (in the days, of *Ferguſe* the ſecond, *anno* 424, and very Noble, but have never attained to that degree of Greatneſs as the *Douglaſſes* have done. The *Hays* alſo are a very old and honourable name (in the reign of *Kenneth*

Ketnneth the third, *anno* 976,) but not ſo ancient as our *Douglaſſes* by two hundred years, for they began in the reign of *Solvathius* anno 767. Theſe two (*Hayes* and *Douglaſſes*) do agree in this, that they are, (as the *Grahames* alſo are) naturall Scots born; but there is great odds between them otherways: For the *Hays* have not reached to that pitch of greatneſs either in degree or eſtimation, and account of men by many ſtages, as the *Douglaſſes* have attained. Other names which now are great, are nothing ſo ancient, and beſides are come from other Countreys, ſuch as *Hamiltons*, *Gordons*, *Campbels*: The *Campbels* from France, and the other two out of England. The *Hamiltons*, came in King *Robert Bruces* time, the *Gordons*, in *Malcolme Kenmores*. The *Murrays* are more ancient, and before all theſe, yet they are ſtrangers, and not of the firſt blood of the Scots, and there was but one of them great and remarkable, who was Governour of Scotland; few or none Nobilitated till of late; but none of all thoſe names comes near that number of Nobles and Worthies (by lineal or lateral deſcent,) and as it were of hereditary virtuous ſucceſſion and race of men, which we find of the *Douglaſſes*. There have been ſome great and worthy of other names, but if they enter into compariſon, they will be found (*rarinantes in gurgite vaſto*) but few, one or two eminent of a name, or of the chief houſe; it will alſo appear that their honours (moſt of them) have flowed more from their Princes favour, than their own great deſerving, or great ſervice againſt the enemy. The *Cumins* were the moſt numberous and powerfull of any that ever were

were in Scotland before or since (as some of our Writers say,) yet their greatness hath rather been in lands and possessions, or friends, then in deeds of armes; I shall add no more, but give me Leave to ask all Christian Kings, Princes, and Noblemen, and the Flatterers who have wrote their Genealogies, Conquests, Exploits, and Battles, if they can produce a family equal in Nobility, Antiquity, and Valour, to the House of *Douglas?* What Family ever did, in Favour of their Country, what the *Douglases* have done for the Honour and Advantage of *Scotland?* Then, as to Antiquity, if the History of most Families was examined, we should find but a muddy and scanty Spring of a vast and splendid Stream. Some are descended from *C*----- others from *S*----, others from *S*---- or *C*----, and even from a lower Extraction, whereas this Family was most noble in its Original; since *Sayas* tis Founder was a Leader of valiant Men 3050 or 3060 Years ago.

TO

Ketnneth the third, *anno* 976,) but not ſo ancient as our *Douglaſſes* by two hundred years, for they began in the reign of *Solvathius* anno 767. Theſe two (*Hayes* and *Douglaſſes*) do agree in this, that they are, (as the *Grahames* alſo are) naturall Scots born; but there is great odds between them otherways: For the *Hays* have not reached to that pitch of greatneſs either in degree or eſtimation, and account of men by many ſtages, as the *Douglaſſes* have attained. Other names which now are great, are nothing ſo ancient, and beſides are come from other Countreys, ſuch as *Hamiltons*, *Gordons*, *Campbels*: The *Campbels* from France, and the other two out of England. The *Hamiltons*, came in King *Robert Bruces* time, the *Gordons*, in *Malcolme Kenmores*. The *Murrays* are more ancient, and before all theſe, yet they are ſtrangers, and not of the firſt blood of the Scots, and there was but one of them great and remarkable, who was Governour of Scotland; few or none Nobilitated till of late; but none of all thoſe names comes near that number of Nobles and Worthies (by lineal or lateral deſcent,) and as it were of hereditary virtuous ſucceſſion and race of men, which we find of the *Douglaſſes*. There have been ſome great and worthy of other names, but if they enter into compariſon, they will be found (*rarinantes in gurgite vaſto*) but few, one or two eminent of a name, or of the chief houſe; it will alſo appear that their honours (moſt of them) have flowed more from their Princes favour, than their own great deſerving, or great ſervice againſt the enemy. The *Cumins* were the moſt numberous and powerfull of any that ever were

were in Scotland before or since (as some of our Writers say,) yet their greatness hath rather been in lands and possessions, or friends, then in deeds of armes; I shall add no more, but give me Leave to ask all Christian Kings, Princes, and Noblemen, and the Flatterers who have wrote their Genealogies, Conquests, Exploits, and Battles, if they can produce a family equal in Nobility, Antiquity, and Valour, to the House of *Douglas?* What Family ever did, in Favour of their Country, what the *Douglases* have done for the Honour and Advantage of *Scotland?* Then, as to Antiquity, if the History of most Families was examined, we should find but a muddy and scanty Spring of a vast and splendid Stream. Some are descended from *C*----, others from *S*----, others from *S*---- or *C*----, and even from a lower Extraction, whereas this Family was most noble in its Original; since *Sayas* tis Founder was a Leader of valiant Men 3000 or 3060 Years ago.

TO

TO

HER GRACE

MARGARET, DUCHESS OF DOUGLAS.

MADAM,

THE following Selection from the moſt eminent Hiſtorians, treating of the Proweſs and Atcheivements of the three principal Families of the moſt illuſtrious Name of *Douglas* is republiſhed at the deſire and by the ſubſcription of a very great Number of their Countrymen, who hold that moſt honourable name in the higheſt eſteem, being ever dear to Scotland, as Chief Protectors of its Liberties. The Authenticity of the Book is beyond diſpute, as is the Veracity and Candour of its Authors, and the publiſhing it afreſh at this time, perhaps needs little other Apology than the great demand for it from all quarters of this Kingdom; being rouzed thereto by the many late attempts to bury in Oblivion the Amiable Repreſentative of the princely Family

mily of *Douglas*, which fact needs only be mentioned to fill every honeſt Breaſt with deteſtation at the Proſecution of this Covetous Scheme; whereby it was projected to blacken the Character of a Lady, no leſs conſpicuous for her Virtue than Nobility, and by ſo doing, to extinguiſh a Princly heir from the Realm. But all this, was by the bleſſing of Heaven, on the endeavours of your Grace, happily prevented. ——'Tis on this Account, theſe following Sheets are humbly offered to your Ladyſhip's protection.——May your Memory be ever dear to Poſterity for the magnanimous Defence of the moſt Noble Youth, and as long as hiſtory bears on record the Atchievements of the *Douglas's* protectors of their Country, ſo long may your Grace be famous and held in eſteem as Preſerver of the Chief of the *Douglas's*: is the hearty prayer of

MADAM,

Your Grace's moſt Humble
and moſt Devoted Servant,

April 6th,
1796.

JAMES HERD.

OF

GATHELUS's and SAYAS,

first coming into Portugal *and* Gallicia.

MY Intention is not to write an Hiſtory of *Scotland*. Men of greater Abilities and Learning have ſucceſsfully perfomed it; and with ſufficient Elegance and Dignity to diſcourage any future Attempt to greater Improvements. I only propoſe to excerpt out of its Annals, and elucidate the Origin and Beginning of the moſt antient and noble Family in the World; the only one that has been preſerved to this Day by an uninterrupted lineal Succeſſion, from Father to Son, during the Space of three thouſand and fifty or ſixth Years; a Singularity which will be looked upon as miraculous by ſuch as on all Occaſions call in the divine Power to account for ſuch Events, as deviate never ſo little from the common Courſe of Nature.

Hector Boethius, followed in this by *Polydore Virgil*, *Mariana*, *F. Juan de Pineda*, and all the native Chroniclers of *Scotland*, found the Origin of the *Scotiſh* Kings ſo far removed in Antiquity, that they trace it back as far as *Cecrops* firſt King of *Athens*, who was originally an *Egyptain* of the City of *Sayas*; and whoſe firſt Year falls in with the two thouſand four hundred and eighth Year ſince the Creation.

This *Cecrops*, King of the *Athenians*, had a Son named *Gathelus*, who was of ſo turbulent and unruly a Temper, and

and paid ſo little Deference to his Father's and other good Mens Advice and Reproofs, that gathering together a Gang of Men of his own Cait, he abandoned his Country, Father, and Relations, and fled from *Greece* into *Egypt*. Upon his Arrival at *Sayas*, meeting with ſuch another Chieftain as he was, at the Head of a like Band of Adventurers they joined Company, and went together to make a Tender of their Service to *Pharaoh*, who was then at War with the *Ethiopians*. This *Pharaoh*'s true Name was *Achoris*, and was Father to *Pharoah Chencres*; who, purſuing *Moſes* in his Flight from *Egypt*, was drowned in the *Red Sea*. *Achoris* received *Gathelus* and his Companions with Kindneſs; and *Moſes Pharaoh*'s General, having abandoned the Command of his Army, and fled the Country, to avoid the Puniſhment he juſtly deſerved for murdering an *Egyptian*, as my Author ſays, the King appointed *Gathelus* to be his General againſt the *Ethiopians*, and *Sayas* his Lieutenant. This latter was the ſame Adventurer, who had joined *Gethelus* in the City of the ſame Name, from which his Followers were then called *Sayas*. *Gathelus* marched into *Ethiopia* with the *Egyptian* Army; and was ſo ſucceſsful in his Expedition, that *Pharaoh* rewarded him, at his Return, with the Marriage of his Daughter *Scota*, whereby theſe Strangers grew into great Conſideration, and acquired conſiderable Poſſeſſions in *Egypt*. But *Moſes* returning to *Egypt*, inveſted with a Wonder-working Power, *Gathelus* aſſembled his Wife and Friends, and a great Number of *Egyptians*, (and, it is credible, many of the *Jwes* did join them, and choſe to run any Riſk with them to free themſelves from the tyranical Yoke of *Pharaoh*,) with whom, committing his Fortune to Sea in what Ships they could get together, he ſet ſail from *Egypt*, and, ſhaping his Courſe Weſtward, and leaving Part of *Africa* on his Left-hand, he ſet his People aſhore in *Numidia* for the firſt time, where they were repulſed, and prevented to ſettle, by the Natives. Upon this Diſappointment *Gathelus*, reſuming his Navigation, paſſed the Streights, nor ſtopt till he made the Weſteren Coaſt of *Spain*, which from him was called *Portus Gatheli*, or *Portugal*, according to the Conjecture of *Hector Boethius*.

Gathelus landed in *Portugal* with his Men, in as bad a Plight as may be imagined; and to ſuch Diſtreſs were they reduced, that it was found neceſſary to invade the Property

of

of the *Spaniards* to relieve their Wants. This soon occasioned Quarrels and Blows between them, and the old Inhabitants, in which the New-comers came off victorious; which procured them some Intervals of Peace, and gave them time to begin a Town for their future Habitation.

The *Spaniards*, distrustful of their new Guests would fain have renewed the War against them; but fearing to meet with no better Success then in their former Attempt, tried to obtain by gentle Means, what they could not by Force, and and insinuated to *Gathelus*, that, in order to get a quiet Settlement, he should leave them in the peaceable Possession of their own Lands, and go to *Gallicia*, which was but thinly inhabited at that time; where he might build Towns, and cultivate Lands, at his own Choice; promising at the same time, to favour him with their Assistance, in case he should want it. The *French*, according to their naturl Presumption, make it a Question, whether the *Gallicians* had their Name from *Gathelus* or *Gallia* the antient Name of *France?* as if the Name *Gallia* had existed in that Age: But why should they not falsify the Names of Cities and their Founders, who do not scruple to falsify the most glaring Truth in History?

Gathelus, agreeing to this Proposal, re-embarked his Troops, and put into *Gallicia*, where he founded the City of *Brigantia*, the first in *Spain* that was thus named, and is now called *Compostella*, or *S. Jago*. There he assumed the Title of King, and enacted Laws for the good Government of his People. It was his Order, that the whole Nation should thenceforth be called *Scots* from his Wife *Scota*. This he intended as an Alleviation of the forlorn State she must think herself in at that Distance from her Father, Country, and Relations; as well as to prevent a Diversity of Names amongst his Subjects, which seldom fails to be a Spring of Feuds and Dissension between the Inhabitants of the same Country. He ordered also, that a new City should be built on the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Gallicia*, towards *Biscay*. *Crantzius* says, that *Scotland* was thus named from a King called *Scotus*; but *Hector Boethius* has not recorded the Name of any such Prince, nor do I think there ever was one of that Name. *Berosus*, the first Historian in the World, and the most true and intelligent that ever

ever took a Pen, is intirely silent about him, as is *Herodotus*, who was called the Father of History, but should have been more properly called the Father of Lyes, so great is the Number of Fables interspersed in his Works.

When the *Gallicians* saw Part of their Country occupied by these strangers, they took Arms against them; but, being inferior to them in Discipline and Experience, were beaten in a great Battle, which cost both Parties the best of their Warriors.

These *Gallicians* were the Posterity of *Tubal*, who had peopled *Spain* about a thousand Years before, according to *Berosus*, and *F. Juan de Marina* in his general History of *Spain*. A Peace ensued upon a reciprocal Promise, that neither Nation should give any further Molestation to the other. *Gathelus* had sent his Lieutenant (the same who had joined him at *Sayas* in *Egypt*) towards *Biscay*, there to lay the Foundations of a new City, which received then the Name of *Sayus*, but is now called *Segura*, and is a League distant from *Villafranca*. This was effected to his Satisfaction, perhaps because no Inhabitants were then in those Parts; or, if any there were, they did not attempt to disturb their Settlement. *Gathelus* had two Sons, by *Scota* his Wife, whom he called *Hiberus* and *Hemecus*. A memorable Stone was placed by him in his Court of Justice; and this he used as a State Chaire to sit in, when he administred Justice to the People of his new Kingdom and City: This was looked upon as a Monument doomed to prepetuate the *Scotish* Name where-ever it should remain; and in this Chair the Kings of *Scotland* were seated at their Coronation, as will be related in the Course of this History.

Sayus, who was from that time called *Scotus* by an Edict of *Gathelus*, having completed his new City, and settled his Colony under the same Laws which *Gathelus* had established in his capital City of *Bragancia*, or *Compostella*, went back to the King.

As the *Scots* daily multiplied, and but an inconsiderable Share of Lands was alloted them by the *Gallicians*, *Gathelus*, who had heard of an Island half desert laying to the Northward, sent Part of his *Scots* thither, undrer the Conduct

of his Son *Hiberus*, an hundred and ten Years after their first landing in *Gallicia*; for to place this Event, as some do, soon after his Arrival, there is not the least ground; as the Number of his People could not yet be so far increased, as to oblige them to seek for new Habitations; besides, that a sufficient time must be allowed to regulate the Affairs of their new Government. It is no less inconsistent with Reason to say, that the same Men *Gathelus* had brought with him from *Egypt*, were sent to the new Colony; for *Gathelus* was then an hundred and thirty Years old; so that such as came with him were then borne down with Age, and had besides been too much thinned by Diseases, and Wars against the *Spaniards*, to allow of such a Transportation. From all these Circumstances it may be gathered, that the Colony *Hiberus* carried into *Hibernia* consisted of such *Scots* as were born in *Spain*. Having happily landed, after five Days Navigation, they easily brought about an Union with the Natives. The Island lies betwixt 51 d. 16 m. and 55. 20. North Latitude *. *Hiberus* called it *Hibernea* to eternize his Name in this World; and, after leaving the greatest Part of his People with his Brother *Hemecus* to command them, he went back to *Spain*; where, after his his Father's Decease, he succeeded to the Dominions they had conquered in *Gallicia*. *Hiberus* proved of a more martial Temper then his Father; and, paying little regard to the Conventions formerly made with the *Gallicians*, took several Towns from them: A Reconciliation ensuing, the two Nations united in Friendship, Manners, and Laws; till by Success of Time, the *Scotish* Name was lost; and the Posterity of *Tubal*, the *Grecians*, *Egyptians*, *Hebrews* and *Celtæ*, blended into one Nation; which took and retained the present Name of the Natives.

How *Hemecus* behaved himself in his new kingdom of *Ireland*. Having conducted *Heberus* into *Spain*, 'tis necessary that we return to *Ireland* to see *Hemecus* governing his new kingdom of that name, from his brothers (for it seems to me that his father gave it the name of *Heberus* from one of the ancient names of *Spain*, which was *Hibernia* or *Iliberia*, or according to others from the river *Ebro*) but, be that as it will *Hemecus* did very well with his *Scots Irish*, and with the barbarin Islanders, tho' he dying (as he left no heir) each

* *Boulduc* removes it so far as 57 d.

each of these Nations, wanted a King of its own and not being able to agree, at last each made their own captain, and began to fight and destroy one another devesting, and renewing war many times for numbers of years without that the one would acknowledge the others for superiors. The *Scots* dreading their ruin, sent to *Spain*, where *Metellus*, a descendent of *Hiberus*, reined among *Scots Gallicians*, entreating him not to consent to see them destroy'd, and consumed in *Ireland*, for they were all of the same blood. *Metellus* lent them a good number of auxiliaries with his three sons *Hermonius Ptholomeus*, and *Hibertus*, who subjected the whole Island, and the Islanders in such a manner, that they could never again raise their head, remaining more slaves then free; for the Conquerours never allow the conquered to command, but to obey, as it happens at present, and the case of the *Mixicans*, perouvcans, and other nations of the west Indies verify it, the *Spaniards*, with their great Christianity making them worse then slaves, which as with a Tyranny worthy of their Ancestors the *Hispano Scotish* Conquerors of *Hibernia* After securing the Government of 2408. their Nation, *Ptolemæus* and *Hibertus* were chosen to rule over the *Scots* in *Hibernia*; and *Hermonius*, no less honoured than pleased with the Success of his Expedition, returned into *Spain*, where he succeeded his Father *Methellus*, in his *Gallician* Kingdom Hence it appears how the Ancestors of the *Irish* and *Scots* came originally from *Spain*.

The *Scots* of *Hibernia* increased very fast both in Numbers and Extent of Dominions. New Towns were built, New Lands cultivated, and good Laws enacted. Priests were also dedicated to the Worship of their Deities, according to the *Egyptian* Rites, which still prevailed amongst them. Thus they prospered on, till the Posterity of *Sayas*, thinking themselves of greater Worth than the rest of the Nation, turned their Thoughts to the Introduction of Novelties, and changed their antient Name *Scoti* into that of *Brigantes*, borrowing that Appellation from the royal City which *Gathelus* had founded in the Kingdom of *Gallicia*. These we will therefore call, for the future, the *Brigantine* Family.

The Reason, alleged by Authors to account for this Family distinguishing themselves by a new Name, is taken from the great Privacy and Familiarity that passed between

Sayas and King *Gathelus*, who inveſted this Favourite with the royal Authority in his Abſence: As Ambition was no more a Stranger to the Hearts of Men in thoſe times, then it is at preſent, the Deſcendants of a Man, whom his Prince had ſo far diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of his Subjects, thought themſelves intitled to an honourable Deſtinction, on Account of their ſuperior Merit, no leſs than their Nobility; which Pretenſion they juſtified, by all Accounts, by their military Exploits; which would appear almoſt incredible, if the like Examples of hereditary Valour were not preſerved in the Records of other Families.

Proſperity begets Diſcord and Quarrels. Such were its Effects amongſt the *Hibernian Scots*, who began to divide into Factions, every Man in Powre endeavouring to lord it over his Equals: till, on the Extinction of *Ptolemæus* and *Hibertus*'s Poſterity, who had governed the Iſland almoſt four hundred Years, they came to the very Brink of Deſtruction. Happy it was for them, that a *Gallician Scot*, of the *Brigantine* Race, named *Thanao*, *Before* who was come into *Hiberneia* to ſee his Relations, *Chriſt* after having obſerved to them, that without a ſupr- 695. eme Head, who ſhould rule over them, and challenge their Obedience by his Authority, it would be impoſſible to keep their Government from falling to Pieces, made them ſenſible, that, in order to remove all Occaſions of Suſpicion and Jealouſy, and to prevent the Succeſs of one Party leaving any Rancour and Ill-will in the other, they muſt ſend into *Spain* for a Man who had deſerved well of his King and Country, and was the fitteſt to reſtore Peace to their Government. Then he proceeded to give an Account of one *Simon Brecus*, deſcended from the royal Blood of *Methelius*, a Man of conſummate Prudence, and a zealous Lover of Peace and Equity; and adviſed them to inveſt him with the ſupreme Dignity of the State. *Thanao* found it the leſs difficult to perſuade the *Hibernians* into theſe Meaſures, as they were already acquainted with the Virtues and Merit of the Perſon he recommended. *Of the* Embaſſadors were forthwith diſpatched, to invite and *World* attend *Brecus* from *Gallicia* into *Hibrnia*, where he 3266. arrived ſoon after, bringing along with him the ominous Stone, doomed to perpetuate the *Scotiſh* Name; *Before* and

and on this he ſat when crowned King of the *Hiber-* *Chriſt*
nian Scots, which was in the firſt Year of the twen- 365
ty-firſt Olympiad, and three thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix ſince the Creation of the World. *Brecus* gave *Thanao*, by whoſe Advice he was choſen King, the Poſſeſſion of a great Extent of Land (Ingratitude not being yet a prevalent Vice in thoſe times) near the Cape, which was ſince called *Promontorium Sacrum* and the River *Briſo*. *Thanao* confirmed to his Family, both to that Part of it which was ſettled in *Hibernia*, and thoſe who lived in *Spain*, the Name of *Brigantes*, which has been perpetuated in the Writings of Coſmographers. Nay ſince the *Scots* paſſed from *Hibernia* into *Albion*, the Name of *Brigantia* was by them given to the Province of *Gallovidia*, according to the Teſtimonies of *Ptolemæus*, *Corn. Tacitus*, and *F. Pinede*, in his univerſal Hiſtory.

Simon Brecus governed his new Kingdom, with great Wiſdom, during the Space of forty Years. He added ſome good Laws to the old ones; and, knowing, that Statutes without Execution are nothing but an empty Sound cauſed them to be punctually obſerved, and puniſhed the Infractors of them with great Severity. *Ethoin* 3306. reigned after his Father *Brecus*, but not with ſo general an Approbation; and after *Ethion* his Son *Glacus*, under whoſe Reign ſome Broils intervening between the King and his Subjects, the *Brigantes* performed ſuch Exploits, as ſoon put an End to theſe Commotions. After *Glacus* the Crown came to his Son *Nottafilus*; who was ſucceeded by his Son *Rotheſayus*, who peopled the Iſlands that lay between *Great Britain* and *Hibernia*. The firſt of theſe Iſlands that received a Colony was called *Rotheſayus* from this King, and all together *Hebrides* from *Hibernia*: But the *Scots*, being ſo far increaſed in Numbers, as to want a ſufficient Extent of Land to furniſh them with the Neceſſaries of Life, ſent Part of their People into the northern Parts of *Albion*; the the firſt Land they made and occupied was by them called *Argathelia*, and has ſince obtained the Name of *Argyll*. This Name was intended as an Honour paid to the Memory of their firſt Founder *Gathelus*. The firſt coming of the *Scots* into *Albion* was a hundred and thirteen Years after *Bercus* was firſt crowned King of *Hibernia*; which, added

to

to three thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix, ſets this Event in the three thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-ninth Year of the World; five hundred and eighty-two before the Birth of *Chriſt*. The *Scots*, who entered *Albion*, carried no ſupreme Head, or King, along with them, but lived divided into Families, or Clans; each Clan chooſing its own Chief to govern them in Peace and War. To this Form they kept a long time; till, being greatly increaſed in Numbers and Power, they compoſed at laſt no inconſiderable Monarchy. *Scotland* lies betwixt 54 d. 54 m. and 58. 32. North Latitude. 3379. 582.

I Said, in the Beginning of this Narration, that, without attempting to write the Hiſtory of the *Scots*, I would content myſelf with illuſtrating that Part of it, which concerns the moſt illuſtrious Family in the World: A Family that has flouriſhed upwards of three thouſand Years, in an uninterrupted Line of Succeſſors, who were all eminent for their Riches and Power; which is ſo ſingular a Phenomenon in the general Order of Events, that it may be not without Reaſon, numbered amongſt thoſe Prodigies, which Nature operates for Views above the Reach of our weak Underſtandings. Many illuſtrious Families, no doubt, ſtand recorded in Hiſtory; but where ſhall we now find any Remains of them? If any there are their Condition is ſo low and obſcure, as to leave them ignorant of their own Original. Where are now the Deſcendants of *Cræſus*, *Darius*, *Scipio*, *Annibal* *Alexander*? They are burried in Oblivaon, whilſt the *Britanians* Race, tho' of greater Antiquity then any of the foremention'd, is ſtill extant and flouriſhing, with and Addition, rather than a Diminution, of their former Splendor. Things being ſo, I have leſs Occaſion to fear being accuſed of Exaggeration, in what I have ſaid of the Houſe of *Brigantes*, *Douglas*, or *Angus*, which is really the ſame, as will be proved.

Another Nation, of foreign Original, called *Picts*, was ſettled in *Scotland* at that time: With theſe the *Scots* contracted an Affinity and Alliance, by mutual Marriages, as once the *Romans* with the *Sabines*. The *Britons*, who inhabited the South Part of *Albion*, thought it incumbent upon

on

on them to ſow Diviſions and Enmity between the *Scots* and *Picts*, leſt theſe two Nations, joining their Forces together, ſhould one Day give them Law. To effect this they tampered ſo far with the *Picts*, by fair Words and Promiſes, that the latter, who did not probably pretend to a ſtrict Adherence to their Engagements, were ſoon gained over to the Intereſt of the *Britons*. The *Scots*, hearing of the ſecret Practices that went on between the *Picts* and their Enemies, ſent to *Ferquhard*, one of *Brecus*'s Succeſſors in *Hiberuia*, recommending their Cauſe to his Favour; and acquainting him with the Machinations of the *Picts* and *Britons* againſt the *Scotiſh* Nation. *Ferquhard* ſent to their Aſſiſtance his Son *Fergus*, a promiſing Youth endwed with great Prudence and Skill in War. Several Families followed the Prince over Sea, carring along with them their Houſhold goods, a Charge of no great Incumbrance in thoſe times, with an Intention to ſettle in *Scotland*. *Ferquhard*, in order to encourage his Son to that Expedition with the Hopes of a new Kingdom, gave him the fatal Chair, which *Brecus* had brought from *Spain*, when he was raiſed to the Throne of *Hibernea*. *Fergus* was received with open Arms by the *Scots*; who, having agreed with him upon ſuch Terms and Conditions they thought fit to demand, made him ſit in the fatal Chair, then crowned and proclamed him their King, with a general Satisfaction, three hundred and thirty Years before *Chriſt*, or in three thouſand ſix hun- 3641. dred and forty-firſt Year of the World, the firſt of the hundred and twelfth Olympiad, and ſecond of the later *Dareus*. *Fergus*, ſeeing himſelf poſſeſſed of the royal Dignity, returned due Thanks to thoſe who conferred that Honour upon him; and, being eager to ſhew the Hopes they had conceived of him were not ill-grounded, nor he unequal to the Charge he was entruſted with, declared War againſt the *Picts*, ordering all the Chiefs to get for- 3641. ty Days Proviſions for their Soldiers, and charging them with the Maintenance of the military Diſcipline, &c.

Being returned from the War, *Fergus* aſſembled the Heads of the Nation, and gave them Directions about the beſt manner of dividing their Lands amongſt them, that every-body ſhould henceforth know his own, and abſtain from uſurping

uſurping his Neighbour's Poſſeſſions. Seven able Men were named to this Effect; who employed four Months in the Evaluation and Diſtribution of the Lands, according to the Number of Individuals each Clan conſiſted of. Upon their Return to *Argyll*, where the King had taken his Reſidence, many of the principal Men, who deſerved Rewards, being aſſembled, the Allotment was made in the following manner. To *Cornach* and his Clan, which was very numerous, was aſſigned all the Land which fronts the *Orcades* on the North, and lies betwixt *Cape Duna*, or *Dungsbyhead*, and the Frith of *Tayne*. From *Cornach*, the Inhabitants of this Province Part of which is now called *Cathneſs*, were then called, *Cornabii*. The ſecond Share fell to *Lutorth*, a principal Man amongſt thoſe that came with *Fergus* from *Hibernia*, and contained all the Land betwixt the Firth of *Tayne*, and the River *Neſs*; and ſtretched Eaſt and Weſt from *Cromarty* quite home to the Borders of the Weſtern Ocean. This County, though full of Water, is not ſo cold as could be expected ſo far North. It was then call *Lugia*, and conſiſted moſtly of what is now called The Shire of *Roſſe*. In it ſtood the famous Caſtle of *Urquhart*, the very Ruins of which could not be ſeen without Admiration, in the Opinion of my Author, who wrote about three hundred Years ago. The Clan of the *Vates*, thus called from their Captain *Varabt*, had for their Share, all that lay between the River *Neſs* and the *Spey*, and runs acroſs 36 M. from the *German* to the *Iriſh* Sea; but were ſince, on account of their turbulent Diſpoſition, dorve out of that Province; which being afterwards inhabited by the *German Moravians*, was from them called *Moravia*, or *Murray*. The *Thalai*, with their Cheif *Thalao* took their Habitation about the *Spay*, in the Countries of *Boyne*, *Einzie Balvenie*, *Gareock*, *Fourmartin*, and *Buchan*, to which they gave the general Name of *Thaalia*. *Martach*, with his Followers, had the Poſſeſſion allotted him of what lay between *Thaalia* and the Weſtern Ocean, and included the Weſteren Part of *Murray*, *Bradenoch* and *Loquhaber*, which he called *Marthaa*. Next came the *Novantes*, who poſſeſſed what is now called *Lorn* and *Kyntire*, from them named *Novantia*, a mountainous Country, but abounding with good Meadows and Paſturage. *Athol*, one of the chief Warriors that had followed *Fergus* in his Wars. and a Deſcendant of *Thanao*

the

the *Spaniſh Scot*, who adviſed the *Hibernians* to crown *Simon Brevus*, and gave his whole Family the Name of *Brigantes*, was put in Poſſeſſion of that Tract of Land near the *Caledonian* Caſtle, which was incloſed by *Novancia*, *Marthaa*, and the *Caledonian* Foreſt; and was named *Atholia*. It had been *Athol*'s Order, that his Clan ſhould go by the Name of *Brigantes*, which was given by *Thanao* to his Deſcendants; but, *Athol*'s Followers chooſing rather to derive their Name from their Chief, then from any other Original, it came to paſs, that three Branches of the ſame Family were called by three different Names. The firſt conſiſted of the *Atholians*; the ſecond of thoſe who retained the Name of *Brigates*; and the third of that Part of the Family which was ſettled at *Brigancia* in *Spain*; who, to preſerve the Memory of their firſt Founder *Sayas*; retained that primitive Appellation, with the only Change of an S into an Z as is to be ſeen in the Name of *Sor Maria de Zayas* Author of ſeveral Novels. The *Croones* and *Epidii*, 3641. ſo called from their Chiefs, occupied the Weſtern Parts of *Caledonia*. *Lelgorth* gave his Name to the *Lenox's*, and ſettled in *Clydeſdale*, ſo called from the River *Clyde*, which is the *Glotta* of *Tacitus*. The *Silures*, a furious and warlike Race, took their Dwelling between the *Clyde* and *Brigantia*; and through Diſſenſions which aroſe amongſt them, divided into three Provinces; *Cunningham*, *Kyle* and *Carrict*. The *Brigantes*, Deſcendants of *Thanao*, a choſen People amongſt all the *Scots*, were intruſted with the Defence of the Country called by them *Brigantia*; then *Galdia* from King *Galdus*; and laſtly, with little Alteration, *Galloway*. If we credit *Boethius* and *F. Pineda*, it was through a particular Diſtinction, and by virtue of a public Decree, that theſe *Brigantes*, as the moſt renowned for Valour, and Services done to the Nation in former times, and particularly in *Glacus*'s Reign, as was obſerved, were honoured with the Guard of the frontier Province, againſt their mortal Enemies the *Britons*. Some of theſe *Brigantes*, being ſince baniſhed their Country for their ſeditious Behaviour, joined with the *Picts*, and took Poſſeſſion of *Avandia*, after driving the *Britons* out of it. This Event falls in the Year 3653 of the World and before *Chriſt* 318. The remaining Part of the Kingdom belonged to the *Picts*, who were at length deſtroyed by the

3653.

Scots; and their Provinces *Mernus*, *Angus*, *Stormont*, *Gowrie*, *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Fife*, a great Part of *Caledonia*, *Stirling*, *Lothean*, *Mers*, &c. occupied by the Conquerors.

In order to give the Reader a clear Notion of the different Changes of Name which happened in the illuſtrious Family we are treating of, and the exact Number of Years each Name ſubſiſted, it will be proper to obſerve, that the firſt Name *Scyas* began in the Year of the World 2408, and continued thirty Years only; which, added to 2408, make 2438. The ſecond Name *Scot* continued 204 Years; which, added to 2438, amount to 2642. The third Name *Brigantes* laſted 624 Years; which, added to 2642, make up all together 3266; which is the ſame Year *Brecus* came into *Ireland* by *Thanao*'s Advice. See the Authors above-mentioned.

Feiquhard being dead, the *Hiberniaus*, who were at Variance about the Election of a King, ſent for *Fergus* to compoſe their Differences. *Fergus*, having ſettled the Affairs of *Hibernia* in a ſhort time, periſhed at Sea on his return to *Scotland* having reigned 25 Years with the general Approbation of his Subjects.

Of the World 3666. Before Chriſt 305.

As he left two Sons in Infancy, it was urged by ſome, they ſhould be excluded from the Succeſſion; whilſt others pretended they could not be without Injuſtice, deprived of a Kingdom which their Father had founded. This Opinion was ſupported with a long Speech by one of the principal Men of the *Brigantine* Family, but of a different Name; but another Chief of the ſame Houſe, *Frantaus* Cheif of the *Brigantines*, pleading the Cauſe of the Subjects, moſt prudently concluded, that the young Princes were neither to be diſinherited (for this would be a monſtrous Ingratitude to *Fergus* their Benefactor,) nor the Safety of the Kingdom endangered in the Hands of a Child, who was not of a ſufficient Age to govern it; but both the lat King's Sons ſhould be brought up under an able Governour, as Heirs to the Crown, and the Adminiſtration commited in the mean time to a Regent, &c.

Feritharis

Feritharis was then named for that Office, who filled it with great Equity, and a general Satisfaction, during the Space of 15 Years, to the 290th Year before *Christ*, when *Maynus*, the younger Son of *Fergus*, was elected King. His Reign proved a good one, and lasted 29 Years. He was succeeded by *Dorlandilla*, in the Year 3710 of the World, 261 before *Christ*, who reigned 28 Years. Before His Son *Reuther* being in his Infancy at his Fathers Death, *Nothatus*, Brother to the late King, obtained the Sovereignty in the Year 3738; but, governing rather according to his Caprices, than the Laws of the Land, *Dovalus*, Cheif of the *Brigantines*, openly disapproved his Conduct; which the King resented so much, that he would have put him to Death, had he not been prevented by *Dovalus*, who joining in a Conspiry with several others, put *Reuther* at the Head of his Party to countenance his Revolt, proclaimed him King, and killed the Tyrant. *Fergus II.* King of the *Picts*, grieved with the *Scotish* King's Death, raised an Army to revenge it, and marched forthwith against *Dovalus*; who being no less eager to encounter the *Picts*, a Battle was fought, in which both Armies were nearly destroyed, and both Generals killed.

About the Year of the world 3700, before *Christ* 271, some seditious Men amongst the *Brigantes* had been expelled by their Clans: These uniting with a party of *Picts* of the same desperate Tempers and Fortunes, jointly invaded the Province of *Agnus*, and forcibly settled in it. They belonging to *Dovalus*'s Clan, who killed King *Nothatus*; and from them descended the first Earls of *Angus*.

After the dreadful Slaughter of the *Scots* and *Picts*, King *Reuther*, retired to the strong Castle of *Berigonium*, where he was so closely besieged by the *Britons*, that he, would have been forced to surrender by Famine if *Colanus*, Cheif of the *Novantes*, had not timely relieved him, &c. This happened in the Year of the World 3759, before *Christ* 212. *Reuther* died in the Castle of *Berigonium* in the 26th Year of his Reign, and was succeeded by *Reutha*; after whom the Crown came successively to *Thereus*, *Josinn*, *Finanus*, *Durstus*, and *Evennis* the first King of the *Scots* who required an Oath of Allegi-

nace from his Subjects. After *Evenus* comes *Gilles* the Baſtard, Deſtroyer of the royal Race. Good *Boethius* nodded where he wrote, that *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*, ſent Embaſſadors into *Scotland* in *Reutha*'s Reign; for it is certain, this *Ptolemæus* died forty Years before *Rheuthus* came to the Throne. If ſuch an Embaſſy ever came to *Scotland*, it muſt be in the time of King *Maynus*; and if in *Reutha*'s Reign it muſt have come from *Ptolemæus Epiphanes*, as will appear on Obſervation to all good Chronologers. In the Year of the World 3809, 3809. 161 before *Chriſt*, *Thereus* being depoſed for his Crimes, the *Scots* choſe for their Gaurdian *Conanus*, a valorous Man, Cheif of the *Brigantes*, Anceſtors of the noble Houſe of *Douglaſs*, or *Agnus*, whoſe Antiquity I have undertaken to illuſtrate, and prove far ſuperior to that of any other Family in the World. *Thereus* dying at *York*, *Joſina* was crowned in the Year 3818. Thus 3818. *Colanus* had the Adminiſteration of the Goverment but nine Years, which proved a peaceable one. The Baſtard *Gilles* being fled, *Cadallus* was voted Governour of *Scotland*; and ſoon after *Evenus* elected King; who to reward *Cadallus* for his wiſe Deportment in the Regency, conferred numerous Favours upon him, enriched him with the Poſſeſſion of ſeveral Eſtates, and inveſted him with the ſupreme Judicature in his patrimonial Province of *Brigacia*. *Cadalus* being dead, his Sons diſagreed about their Father's Inheritance; but King *Evenus*, out of regard to the Fathers, Memory, and Friendſhip to the Chrildren, 3894. having conveened them, adjudged the greateſt Part of the Family Eſtates in *Brigantia*, with the Power of Judicatur, to the eldeſt: To the Second Son he gave *Agnus*, which their Father had occupied, after deſtorying the Remains of the outlawed *Brigates*, who had ſettled there ſome hundred Years before: To the Third and youngeſt was alloted the remaining Part of *Cadallus*'s Poſſeſſions in *Brigatia*. Hence the Family came to be divided into Three Branches, ſprung from the ſame Stock, about the Year of the World 3599, before Chriſt 72. In order to honour the Memory of *Cadalus*, the King went to *Epiacum* in Perſon and there cauſed a Statue to be erected to the Deceaſed in an honourable Place, as we are informed by *Boethius*, *Polydore*, *Pineda*, and others. *Evenus* died in 39, and was ſuoceed by *Ederus*. *Ederus*

EDERUS had no ſooner taken the Reins of Go- 3911
vernment in his Hand, when Ambaſſadors came to Before
him from the *Britiſh* King *Caſſibelianus* who inform- Chriſt
ed him of *Julius Cæſar*'s entering *South-Britain* with 60.
an Intention to ſubdue it; deſiring his Aſſiſtance a-
gainſt the *Romans*; who, they ſaid, would not fail to turn
their Arms againſt the *Scots*, after ſubjecting the *Britons*;
Ederus ſent the *Britiſh* King Ten thouſand Men under *Ca-*
dallanus, *Cadalus*'s eldeſt Son, who ſoon reached *Trinovan-*
tum; the ſame, according to *Polydore*, with the royal City
of *London*.

Ederus was ſucceeded by his Son *Evenus*, the Third of the
Name; who was depoſed for his ill Conduct, and *Cadalla-*
nus, Chief of the *Brigantes*, appointed Regent and Guardian
of the Kingdom. Under his Regency, a raſh Youth, thinking
to ingratiate himſelf with the Regent, entered the Priſon
where King *Evenus* ſtood confined, barbarouſly
ſtrangled him; but contrary to his expectations, was 3959.
ſent to the Gallows, by *Cadallanus*'s Order. After *Eve-*
nus, the Crown was given to *Metellanus*. *Bothius* erroneouſly
places the Birth of *Jeſus Chriſt* under the 10th Year of this
King's Reigen. He ſhould have placed it in the 5th; for
Metellanus, reigned 39 Years, and died in the 34th Year
after the Birth of our Saviour.

Metellanus dying without Male Iſſue, the States of *Scot-*
land elected *Caractacus*, Chief of the *Brigantes*, and Son to
good *Cadallanus*.

Caractacus was the firſt King of *Scotland* of the *Brigantine*
Family; and obtained the royal Dignity on Account
of the ſuperior Merit he had ſhewed on all Occaſi- After
on's; the Crown being the elective, and beſtowed on Chriſt
the moſt deſerving, tho' not neareſt in Blood; *Caracta-* 34.
cus was engaged in a bloody War againſt the
Romans: Being taken Priſoner in a Battle they won over
the *Scots*, and brought before the *Romon* General *Oſtorius*,
he addreſſed him in this manner: I was beaten, and loſt my
Liberty, rather thro' my perfidious Step-mother's Deceit,
than the Strength of thy Arms. It is my Duty to ſubmit to
the Conquror; but remember thine is to follow the Laws
of Clemency, which never leaves Captives entirely deſtitute
of Hope. *Oſtorius* aſking him in what manner he ſhould uſe
him;

him; In the ſame, anſwered *Caractacus*, as thou ſhould wiſh to be uſed, if thou wert my Priſoner, *&c.*

Caractacus was carried Priſoner to *Rome*; but ſet at Liberty, and his Kingdom reſtord him, on his leaving his Second Brother as Hoſtage; but died ſoon after his Return to *Scotland*. *Corbred*, (the Third Brother his ſcond being dead at *Rome*,) was elected in his ſtead, and was the Second King of the *Brigantine* Race. He reigned 18 Years; the laſt of which falls in with the 72d of the Chriſtian Æra. He left Three Sons; the eldeſt called *Corbred*, like his Father, the Second *Tulcanus*, and the Third *Brecus*. This *Corbred*, having been brought up by Queen *Voada*, his Aunt, according to the *Britiſh* Cuſtoms, was ſurnamed *Galdus*, or *Galdi*; by which was meant a Man who had a foreign Education. None of *Corbred* the firſt's Sons were his immediate Succeſſors; but *Dardanus*, a Great-grandſon of *Mettelanus*, was elected by the States, and proved of ſo vicious a Diſpoſition, that his own ſubjects put him to Death after four Years Reign, in the 76th of *Chriſt*. *Corbred* ſirnamed *Galdus*, *Corbred* the firſt's eldeſt Son, and Chief of the *Brigantes*, was then called to the Crown, and reigned 35 Years, which were a continual Series of toilſome Wars, *Bothius* will have it, that his 35th Year comes ſo far down as the third of *Hadrian*; but is miſtaken by nine Years, ſince his Reign began in the 76th after the Birth of *Chriſt*, and the third Year of *Hdarian* anſwers to the 76, of our redemption, and the third of *Hdaian*, is equal to the 120th. *Luta* Son of *Galdus* was named King of the *Scots*, and was killed the third Year of his Reign. *Mogallus* Grand child of *Galdus* was choſen King of the *Scots* by the Female line: *Mogallus* was killed by his own People for his wickedneſs, after having Reigned 36 Years, at the Year 150 of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

The *Scots* raiſed for King, *Conaras* Son of *Modallus*, who by the deſire of reigning purſued the murderers of his Father: This *Conaras* was depoſed from the Royal Dignity, and ſhut up in Priſon; this being concluded, *Argado* the principal Perſon of the Province of *Athol* was named Chief Governour: This one corrupted the good beginnings, by the practice of a true Tyrant: the Nobles reprimanded him, and wanted to diveſt him of his Employment, and he repenting aſked mercy, promiſing to amend, which he made effectual, ſince he

Governed

Governed the Kingdom, with great justice, all the time his Government lasted. *Conarus* died in Prison, at the end of 14 Years after his election: And the *Scots* chose for King *Ethodius* in the Year of our Lord 164. King *Ethodius* died an ill death by a Traitor *Hebrides* his Chamberlain for a revenge to the *Hebrides* Countrymen, which the King had justly put to death: And his death happened in the 33d Year of his Reign: So *Hector* says that he reached the time of the Emperor *Severus*, and of Jesus Christ 197th. *Poliderus* confirms this Story, and their Father *Rine*, dos aprove it.

The *Scots* chose *Satrahel* for their King, whom his own familiars killed for being a dunghill of evil, in the fourth Year of his Reign, and of our Lord 201. A Brother of his, named *Donald*, was crowned in his stead; who 201.
was the first King of *Scotland* that embraced the Christian Religion in the Year 203; and the first also, that coined Gold and Silver Money. Good King *Donald* (thus he is called by the Ecclesiastical Writers, a suspicious Authority, for such only were reputed virtuous by them, who were liberal to the Church, whilst those who proved sparing in their Favours to the Clergy they have reviled with the most opprobrious Names,) died in the 21st Year of his Reign, and of our Lord 222. By his Death the Crown came to *Ethedius* II. the Son of *Ethodius* I. who governed 16 Years, and was slain by his own Officers for his Avarice, perhaps to the Clergy, who never forgive this kind of injuries.

In the same Year the *Scots* proceeded to the Elec-
tion of *Athirco*, the deceased King's Son, who laid 238.
violent Hands on himself in the 10th Year of his Reign.
Nathalocus was made King of *Scotland* in the Year 248, and was killed by one of Domestics a *Moravian*. *Hector* allows him 11 Years Reign, which may be right, as he reached the times of the Emperor *Gallienus*; but is wrong in setting his Death in the 52d of our Æra: For, if we add 11 Years to 248, which was the Year he came to the Crown, the Amount will be 259, which is the fourth Yeas of *Gallieanus*. After *Nathalocus* comes *Findochus*, *Athirco*'s eldest Son, whose Reign, no less glorious then advantagous to his Kingdom, had a deplorable Conclusion, this good Prince being treacherously slain in the 269th of the Christian Æra.

Donald

Donald, his third Brother, was no ſooner ſeated, and crowned in the fatal Chair, but he run to Arms to revenge the King his Brother's Death upon *Donald* the *Ebudian*, the execrable Author of it, who had aſſumed the regal Name; but the unhappy Prince died in the Attempt, having ſcarce reigned on Year compleat; while *Donald Hebrides* enjoyed his Uſurpation 12 Years longer, but was at laſt ſlain, and ſucceeded by *Crathilinthus*, Son to King *Findocus*, in the Year 282. After him *Fincormacus* and *Ro-* 269.
macus ſucceſſively obtained the Sovereignty, accord-
ing to *Boetius*, *l.* 6 *Crathilinthus* reigned twenty four Years, and then departed this Life in the Year 306, if we follow *Boetius*'s Computation, in which he is more to be relied on than *Polydore Virgil* who is nothing near ſo exact in the Account he gives of the Succeſſion not only the of *Scotiſh*, but even of the 'Engliſh' Kings.

Fincormacus flouriſhed 47 Years, ending with the Year of our Salvation 353. Leaving, at his Death, two Sons under Age, *Eugenius* of 18, and *Ethodius* 17, the Scotiſh Lords convened in *Argyll*, for the Election of a Sovereign; but *Romacus* uſurped the royal Dignity, and was put to Death in the Third Year of his Uſurpation. *Anguſianus*, his ſucceſſor, humbled the Pride of the *Picts* by a great Defeat he gave them; and, being ſlain after little more than one Year's Reign, was ſucceeded without Oppoſition by his Couſin *Fethelmacus*, who ſurvived his Election ſcarce three Years. Then the *Scots* proceeded to the Election of *Eugenius* I. the eldeſt Son of *Fincormachus*. *Eugenius* was killed near the River *Down*, in the great Battle the *Romans* and *Picts* fought againſt the *Scots*, who were intirely defeated, and forced to abandon their Country. The *Brigantine* Family, having loſt their beſt Warriors, 363. underwent the ſame Fate with the reſt of the Nation. This Expulſion of the *Scots* happened in the Year of our Lord 363, and their Reſtoration with the Arrival of *Fergus* II. into *Scotland*, about the Year 404, forty Years after the Extinction of their firſt Kingdom, and 734 ſince its firſt Beginning under *Fergus* I.

It will be aſked me, perhaps, what became of the *Brigan-*
tine

tine Family after the total Extirpation of the Scots in *Albion*? To which I answer, with my Authors, that some of them fled with the other *Scots* into *Denmark*, and some into *Norway*; others, joining with the *Goths*, helped to punish the *Romans* for the Injuries done by them to all Nations in the World: One Part retired into *England*, another took Refuge in *Spain* where the Descendants of *Gathelus* were still possessed of great Dominions; and a greater Number went into *Hibernia* See the Authors above-mentioned.

Ethodius, the late King's Brother, who had retired into *Denmark*, had a Son called *Erthus*, whose Son *Fergus* undertook to recover the Kingdom his Grandfather had lost, *&c.* The principal Men among the *Scots* being convened on their Arrival in *Scotland*, they voted *Fergus* 404 their King: His Conduct proved so agreeable to his own as well as other Nations, that he was adored by his Subjects, and his friendship courted by Strangers. Amongst the Chiefs, who came to *Scotland* at the Restoration, was *Dongalus*, Head of the *Brigantines*, the second of that Name, who performed Wonders in this Expedition, if we credidit *F. Pineda*. *Fergus* reigned 16 Years, ending with the 420th of the Christian Æra. *Eugnius* II. his Son, was next crowned in the fatal Chair, who, departing this Life in the 32d Year of his Reign, was succeeded by *Dongradus* his Brother, who reigned five Years, and died in 457. *Dongard* leaving two Sons under Age, his younger Brother *Constantine* I. was elected, who proved of so depraved a Disposition, that his subjects, incensed with his iniquitous Conduct, would have put him to Death, if not dissuaded from this bloody Purpose by *Dongal* the Third, Son to *Dougal* the Second Chief of the *Brigantes* and Governor of the Province of Gallovidia, which had been allotted him, with all the Estates his Family was antiently possessed of, according to *F. Pineda*. *Constaintine* was slain by a Native of the *Hebrides*, in the Year 479. Here Hector is mistaken in his Account.

His Successor was *Congal* his Nephew King *Dongard's* Son, a Prince who had no less Abilites for War, than Love for Peace. *Winikind* the Monk, Albert *Crantzius*, *Hector*, *Beda*, *Polydore*, and *Pineda*, 479.

relate, that *Congal*, with the King of the Picts his Ally, was engaged in an unfortunate War againſt the Saxons. *Galdus*, the Son of *Dongal* the third, Chief of the Brigantes, being ſlain in a Battle, the Loſs of that brave Man 501.
threw the King into ſuch a Grief, as brought on him a dangerous Illneſs, whereby he was ſo weakned in the laſt Battle he fought againſt the Saxons, that, being unable to exert himſelf as uſual, he loſt the Day, and received ſuch deſperate Wounds as deprived him ever after of the Enjoyment of Health. His Death happened in the 22d Year of his Reign, of our Æra 501. To *Congalus* ſucceeded *Conranus*, who was treacherouſly ſlain in the 34th Year of his Reign.

The Scots being convened in Argyle, *Eugenius* III. the Son of *Congalus*, was crowned in the fatal Chair, and adviſed by the States to revenge the Death of his Uncle *Coranus*, *&c.* His Reign laſted 23 Years, he dying in the Year 558 of Chriſt. The Sovereignty was then conferred on *Convallus*, or *Congiallus* according to *Eſcultetus*, Brother to the late King. *Convallus* dying in Peace, in the 10th Year of his Reign, the Throne devolved to *Kinnatill*, his Brother, who, after 14 Months Government, made room for *Aidanus*. This King carried War againſt the Heathen Prince *Ethelfrid*, and defated him in a bloody Battle, fought in Northumberland, by the Valour chiefly of four Captians, two Britons named *Conſtantine* and *Mencrinus*, and two Scots, *Mordac* and *Colanus*, who was one of the Brigantes, and Grandſon to *Galdus*. *Aidan* died ſome time after this ſignal Victory, in the 34th Year of his Reign, of Chriſt 604.

Upon *Aidan*'s Death the Scots elected *Kennth*; who, *Bothius* ſays was *Convall*'s Son, though *Alexander Eſculteus*, in his Chronology, will have him Son of 609. the late King *Aidan*. The only Advantage *Kenneth* ſeems to have obtained with the regal Dignity, was a more pompous Funeral than he ſhould have had in a private Station, dying in the fourth Month of his Reign, and nothing more being recorded of him. His Place was filled, even before he expired, by *Eugenius Aidan*'s Son

Here we have in Colanus the Continuation of the Brigantine

ine Family, which we have followed from its Origin through all its different Variations of Names, *Sayas Scoti*, *Thanaq*, and Brigantes, under which Appellation they continued to the Reign of *Solvathius*. Here is alſo a glorious Example of that innate and hereditary Valour, which was ever the Characteriſtic of this Family; and predeſtinated them to be the chief Support and Hopes of their country. As we ſaw *Colanus* ſo remarkably ſignalize himſelf in *Aidan's* Defence, we ſhall ſee anon his great Grandſon *Sholto* gain a Battle for King Solvathius, and ſecure his tottering Crown, as he was on the Point of loſing it; and the Sequel of this Work will ſhew us this illuſtrious Houſe under the various Names of Brigantes, *Douglas*, and Angus, ſtanding on all Occaſions as an impenetrable Bulwork between Scotland and her Enemies, aſſiſting France with powerfull and well-timed Succours in her Diſtreſs, and leading the Armies of Spain againſt the inſulting Moors, who threatened her Ruin; and, though this laſt Atrempt proved fatal to the brave *Douglaſſes*, ſtill it is true to ſay they left an Example of heroic, admirable, and inimitable, Valour.

Bothius, *l.* 6. erroneouſly ſets the firſt Year of *Egnonius* IV. in the Year of our Lord 607. This King rebuilt the Churches the Saxon Infidels had demoliſhed 605. in Gallovidia and other neighbouring Provinces. He died in the 16th Year of his Reign, leaving three Sons *Ferquhard*, *Fiacrius*, and *Donevaldus*. *Ferquard* was inveſted with the Sovereignty at his Father's Death; but taking his wild Fancy, rather than the Laws, for the Rule of his Adminiſtration, the Nobles, having called an Aſſembly of the States, ſummoned him to appear before them, and give an Account of his conduct: Upon this and the King's refuſing to obey the Summons, four Regents were appointed to govern the Kingdom in his ſtead, and himſelf committed to Priſon; One of theſe four Governours was the famous *Calanus* Grandfather to *Sholto Douglas*. Ferquhard having born the regal Title about 14 Years, *Donald* was voted his Succeſſor, who was drowned in *Tay*, in the 14th Year, of a peaceable and good Reign. *Ferquhard* II. his Couſin and Succeſſor, proved a very vicious King in the greateſt Part of his Reign; but repented, and altred his Carriage, towards

the latter End of his Life. He occupied the Throne 18 Years, (Here *Bothius* is again miſtaken,) The *Scots* then elected *Maldwyn*, who juſtified by his good Government the good Opinion the Public had formed of him before his Election. He reigned 20 Years, to the 687 of the Chriſtian Æra. Under him chiefly flouriſhed *Colanus* Prince of *Brigantes*. 687.

After him were ſucceſſively elected *Eugenius* V. his Nepew, and *Eugenius* VI. *Farquhard's* Son who died, the former in the 4th, and the latter in the tenth, 701. Year of his Reign. *Ambirkelethus* Nephew, or, as ſome will have it, Son of *Eugenius* V. was then unworthily deſigned King of *Scotland*. As he was, when private, deſtitute of all Virtues, he proved after his Elevation a Sink of the moſt horrid Vices. *Scotland* groaned two Years under his Tyranny, which ended with his Life. *Eugenius* VII. his Brother and Succeſſor, proving a good and peacable King, he married *Spondne* Daughter to *Carnardus* King of the *Picts*, and was the firſt King of *Scots* who appointed Salaries for his Hiſtorographers out of the public Money. He reigned 17 Years, ending with the Year of our Lord 720. Before *Eugenius* departed this Life, he named, with conſent of his Nobles, *Mordac* his Nephew, and Son of *Ambirkelenthus*, his Heir to the Crown, charging him to follow in all Things the Advice of *Colanus* whoſe Experience and Capacity were not more eminent than his natural Equity. *Mordac* ruled in *Scotland* 16 Years like a good Prince. In the 2d Year of his Reign died Colanus Head of the *Brigantes*.

Ethſinus. *Mordac's* Couſin, and Son to *Eugenius* VII. was next raiſed to the Throne. He was as declared an Enemy to the wicked, a Friend to the virtuous; but, in the latter End of his Days, proving through old Age incapable of Adminiſtration, four Governours were appointed to govern in the King's Name, in four different Provinces, and maintain the Laws eſtabliſhed for the Preſervation and Welfare of the Kingdom. Donald was named to preſide in *Argathelia*, *Colanus* in *Atholia*, (this *Colanus*, Chief of the *Brigantines*, was Father to *Sholto Douglas*, and Grandſon of the great *Colanus* the Second 736.

of

of that Name, and one of the four Warriors who peculiarly contributed to the Victory obtained over the Saxons, in Northumberland, in King *Aidan*'s Reign, as we have related and witneſſed by *Beda* an Engliſh Author.) *Mardac* was ſent to command in Gallovidia, and Comatus Janus in Moravia. Theſe four Noblemen remained entruſted with the ſupreme power, till King *Etſinus* dying in the 25th Year of his Reign, the head Men of the Nation aſſembled, according to Cuſtom, and elected *Eugenius* VIII. *Hector Boëthus* has recorded of this King, that, in the firſt Years of his Government, he ſhewed himſelf a ſevere Enemy to Vice, by which means he made himſelf as much beloved by good Men, as dreaded by the vicious: Nor was he a leſs zealous Obſerver of Juſtice in regard to other Nations of Great Britain; ſo that, cultivating Peace with his Neighbours, the Scots lived a while in a happy Condition. A Robber, called *Donald*, pillaging and laying waſte the Province of Gallovidia, *Eugenius* cauſed him to be apprehended and hanged, with all the Accomplices of his Crimes. But this hitherto good, juſt, and pious Prince, fell at length into ſuch an Exceſs of Vicioufneſs and Iniquity, that the chief Men of the Kingdom, joining in a Conſpiracy againſt him, ſlew him with their Poinards in his own Court of Juſtice, in the 3d Year of his Reign. *Fergus* III. King *Ethſinus*'s Son, who was ſubſtituted to *Eugenius* in the Throne, met with a ſtill harder Fate than his Predeceſſor. His Queen, moved with Jealouſy and Vengeance at the King's ill Uſage, or Neglect of her, ſtrangled him in his Bed, after a ſhort Reign of three Years, in the Year of Chriſt 767.

761.

764.

767.

Of King SOLVATHIUS, and the Famous SHOLTO the laſt of the *Briganines*, and the firſt that bare the Name of DOUGLAS.

TO *Fergus* ſucceeded *Solvathus*, Son to *Eugenius* VIII. during this King's Reign one *Donald*, a Native of the *Hebrides*, not content with plundering all he met, uſurped the Title of the Kingdom. *Hollingſhed* and *Boethius* affirm, that this *Donald* was Captain or Governour of the Iſle of *Tyre*. Some do call him *Bane Mac Donlad*

Donald, but *Buchanan* calls him expreſly *Donaldus Banus*: But, let thisbe how it will, *Donald* gathered a great Army againſt *Solvathius* lawful King of Scotland, and very well worthy of the Honour the Nation had conferred upon him. The King was no ſooner appriſed of this, but, ſuddenly aſſembling his Forces, he marched againſt the Enemy. The two Armies ſoon coming in view, a bloody Battle enſued, in which *Donald*'s Party ſo prevailed at firſt, that the King's Army began to give Ground, and incline to Flight rather than to renew the Charge, when SOLTO, Chief of the *Brigantes*, with his Son *Hugh* and Followers, came up very ſeaſonably, and, ſeeing what Turn the Battle took, haſtily drew up his Men, and made ſuch a furious Onſet upon the rebel Army, as ſoon changed the Face of Affairs, the Purſuers being routed and overthrown with ſo dreadful a Slaughter, that none had time to retreat; and their General was ſlain with his Followers, *&c.* The King, who had been nigh loſing his Life with his Crown, amazed at what he ſaw, inquired of his Generals, who was the Warrior that had brought ſo ſeaſonable a Relief? Anſwer was made him in the *Hibernian* Tongue, (which was then in Uſe amongſt the *Scots,*) *Sholto duglaſſe*, that is to ſay, Behold yonder gray-haired black Man, pointing at him with his Finger, without any further Cerimony, or Addition of Titles; to him thou oweſt thy Crown, and the whole Kingdom its Liberty. The *Brigantes* by *Sholto*'s Order, took, from that time, the 780. Name of *Douglas*, which has continued to this Day; and will, I hope, continue to the end of the World. *Solvathius* died, much honoured by his Subjects, in the 20th Year of his Reign, ending in 787. *Achaius* was next ſeated in the regal Chair; and, after 32 Years Reign, died, *A. D.* 819. *Hugh Douglas* ſucceeded his Father *Sholto*, the illuſtrious Conqueror of *Donald Bane*, and Deliverer of his Country.

Of the *Kings* Conval Dongal, *and* Alpinus, *and* Hugh Douglas *the Third of the Name.*

TO *Achius* ſucceeded *Conval*, the Son of *Dongal*; who, five Years after, was ſucceeded by *Donald* the Son of *Solvathus*, and this laſt by *Alphinus* the Son of *Achius*. *Dongal* was

was drowned in the ſixth Year of his Reign. *Alphinus* reigned four Years, and ſucceeded by *Kenneth* II. his Son, in the Year 834.

To *Hugh Douglas* the firſt did ſucceed his eldeſt Son *Hugh* the ſecond, (for he had another Son named *William.*) The elder lived at home, and inherited his 819. Father's great Eſtates. *William* went abroad into foreign Countries to purchaſe Glory, and a Fortune, by his warlike Exploits, as was then the Cuſtom amongſt Nobles. He it is that was Founder of a noble Family called *Scoti*, which has continued to this Day in the City of *Placentia* in *Italy*; and was, perhaps thus named by *William*'s Appointment; or which is more probable, becauſe the Country-people chanced to call them by the Name of their original Country. Theſe *Scoti*'s, who have ſince ſpread into different parts of *Italy*, are unqueſtionably a Branch of the *Dougaſſes* in *Scotland*, and of the primitive Stock, which ſtill continues in *Spain*, and never aſſumed the Names of *Scoti*, *Brigantes*, or *Douglas*, but retained the original Name of their Founder, therefore we will ſpeak next of them.

Of William Douglas *father of the honourable family of the* SCOTI *in Italy.*

THIS *William* was ſon to the firſt *Hugh*, and grandchild to *Sholto*, younger brother to the ſecond *Hugh*: he it is that was father to the noble family of the *Scotti* in Placenza in Italy, which fell out thus, as it is related by the Italian Hiſtorians, agreeing with ours.

Achaius king of Scotland having ſucceeded to *Solvathius*, did enter into league with *Charlemaigne*, which league hath continued betwixt the Scots and French without breach on either ſide ever ſince untill theſe our days: whereupon when the Emperour *Charles* went into Italy to re-preſs the inſolencies of *Deſiderius* King of the Lombards committed againſt the See of Rome, *Achaius* as his confederate did ſend him four thouſand choice men under the conduct of his brother *William*, a pious and valorous young Prince.

Amongſt other of his Captains that went with him, this *William Douglas* was one of the cheif, and had the leading of the men of arms. The Emperour having reſtored Pope

Leo

Leo the third, to the dignity of his his Seat, as he returned through Tuscany, amongst other his notable acts, he restored also the Common wealth of Florence to their former liberty's; in which exploit the valour and actions of the Scottish Prince *William* were much remarked: the Florentines to shew their thankfulness to the Emperour took to their Armes the Red Lillie, a part of the French Armes, the colour only being changed: And in memorys of the valour of Prince *William* they did institute public plays yearly, in which they crowned a Lion with great ceremony and pomp, ordaining also that certain Lions should be kept upon the charges of the common Thesaurarie, because *William* had a Lion for his Armes, which is also the Armes of the Kings of Scotland. They have also a propheſie in Florence, which saith,

Boet lib. 10. *pag.* 195. *Holl. p.* 164. *Scot. Chro. Anno* 786.

While crowned Lions live in Florence field,
To foriegn Arms their State shall never yeild.

This Prnice *William*, brother to *Achaius* King of Scotland, passed into Germany, and gave himself wholly to the wars, where for his service by his sword, having obtained large Territories, he led a single life all his days, and thinking to make Christ his heir, he fouuded and doted fifteen Abbacies for those of the Scottish Nation. It is he (saith *Major*) who is named in songs made of him, *Scottish Gilmore*. Now while as the Emperour and Prince *William* were in their return from Italy towards France, *William Douglas* in his voyage through Plaisance did fall into a heavie disease, and not being able to go along with the Emperour, stayed at Plaisance till he recovered his health. And then considering the toil and danger of so long a journey, as it would be into his own Country, he resolved rather to remain there, then to hazard his person any more, which such travel would have greatly endangered: wherefore to gain the good will of the Citizens of Plaisance, and to strengthen himself (being a stranger) by a good alliance, he took to wife a daughter of *Antonio Spettion* one of the most eminent and honourable houses in that City: by her he had many children, of whom are descended those of the most noble Family of the *Scoti*, who are so called by reason of this *William*, their

ancestr

Anceſtour, who was Scottiſhman, the name of his Country being better known, and more remarkable, then euther his own proper name, or the name of his Familie. This originall of the *Scotes*, in Plaiſance is collected and confirmed, 1. by the teſtimonie of the Italian Writers; 2. by the tree and genealogie of that familie; 3. and by their Coat of Armes which they give, being the ſame with the ancient Coat of the Douglaſſes, with ſome difference.

1. Touching our Authors, they are ſuch as have written the Hiſtorie of Plaiſance, which is followed forth by *Umbertus Locatus*, and *Franciſcus Sanſovinus*. This laſt (*Sanſovinus*) in the firſt book of his Hiſtorie *De primo origin delle caſe illuſtried Italia* writeth thus: *Quando Carolo Magno fecel' Impreſa in Italia contra Deſiderio Re de Longobardi (l'anno 779) hebbe per ſuo Ecoduttiere di huomini di armi un Guliclmo Scozzeſe della Familia di Conti di Duglaſi*, &c. as we have ſet down before. Only he calls it the 779 year, which our Writers call 800, or 801. There he ſhows how this Houſe was illuſtrious from the very firſt beginning thereof: And for their rank they held in that Citie he declares that it was one of the four Families which did diſtribut the Offices of the City, which were theſe; *Scota, Landra, Anguiſcola, Fontona*. And they grew at laſt ſo numberous, and ſo famous both for Letters and Armes, that having purchaſed many Rents, and great Lands and Territories, together with many Friends and Alliance, they acquired the Soveraignty of that Citie, and became abſolut Lords and Princes thereof. So that from them when they were Princes of Plaiſance did ſpring the Counts or Earls of 1 *Vegelino*, 2 *Agazano*, 3 and *Sarmetti*. They have been allied with the Chief Families in thoſe Provinces, the 1 *Rangoin*, 2 *Fieſhi*, 3 *Reſſi*, 4 *Pallavicini*, 5 *Lodronis*, 6 *Strezzi*, 7 *Conti d' Arco*: and the like. Then he reckons divers particular perſons, and namely (which doth ſerve to confirm this deduction) *Donatus Scotio* Biſhop of Bobio, (who lived in the year 846, or 48 who built a Monaſterie without the walls of Plaiſance, which he dedicated to the memory and honour of Saint *Bride* (Patroneſs of Douglas) in remembrance that he was a *Douglas*, as is probable. He built alſo a Church within the walls, which he gave to the Friers of the Monaſteris of Bobio, who were of Saint *Colme* (or *Columbanus*) Order, who was Abbot of Icolmekill an Iſland amongſt the Scottiſh Hebrides. And

this he did (ſaith *Sanſovino*) *Non ſolamente per l' amor de Dio,, ma anchora a perche San Columbano fu di Hibernia Iſola de Scotia:* Not only for the love of God, but becauſe Saint *Colme* (or *Columbanus*) was of Ireland, an Iſland off Scotland, ſo he thought being a forreigner, being the Scots and Iriſh are mutually deſcended each of other. Then comming to ſpeak of their worth and valour, he reackons up above ſix and twenty perſons who were ever valorous in whatſoever fortune, good or bad, and had been in great employments continually for the ſpace of two hundred eigty five years together, under the Emperour *Henry* the fourth, *Charles* the fourth, and *Sigiſmond:* Alſo under *John* King of Bohemia, and Duk *John Maria,* in divers places, at Pavie, Candie, in Cyprus, in Albania, Famagſta, at the Iſle of Thin againſt the Turks: in all which ſervices they behaved themſelves valorouſſly, and diſcharged their places with credit and honour. There were ſome alſo famous for learning, as *Chriſtophero* Doctor of the Laws, and Biſhop of Cavaillon (in Provence of France) and *Fiderico* and excellent Juriſconſult, and who hath written learnedly. At laſt he relates how they were overthrown by the Duke of Millain, who beſieged *Alberto Vechio,* the elder, and forced him to render upon compoſition, by which he gave divers Caſtles, Lands, and Territories, and divers Juriſdictions, with a competent eſtate and means And here he reckons up above ten or twelve Caſtles which they ſtill poſſeſs, all famous and honorable, with the greateſt priviledges that can be.

2. As for the Tree and Genealogie of theſe Scoti, in it we have firſt this our 1 *William Donglas,* 2 then *David,* 3 *Lanfrancus* who had four ſons, 1 *Johnannes,* 2 *Raynaldus,* 3 *Ruffinus,* 4 *Rollandus Johnannes* had *Albertus,* who begat four ſons; 1 *Petrus,* of whom we find no ſucceſſion; 2 *Nicholaus,* of whom are deſcended the homſe of Fombii, Cuardamilii, and Caſſaligii; 3 *Franciſcus,* or *Francus,* of whom are the Countes of Volgolino, Angazano and Sarmetto, and thoſe of Gragnani; 4 *Jacobus,* father of the Familie of the *Caſtri ſti Johannis. Laufrancus* ſecond ſon *Raynaldus* was Progenitor to the Gravahi and Varſii. 3 *Ruſſinus* his third ſon was Author of the Momaghi, Magnani, & *domorum del Boſcho* 4 Of *Rollandus* his fourth ſon are deſcended the Paſſano, and Aygveriæ. Theſe, with their off-ſpring, have multiplied and ſpread themſelves into divers parts of Italie.

Alſo they are found in the Marquiſate of Salluce, in France, in Guienne, and about Bourdeaux, where they are known by the names of *Houglas*, having corrupted the originall name, as ſtrangers are wont to doe. There are alſo of theſe Scoti in the town of Antwerp in Brabant, amongſt which *Petrus* and *Cornelius Suoti*, inhabitants and merchants thereof the beſt ſort, who being challenged and interrupted by the Magiſtrates thereof, for preſuming to ſet up the *Douglas* Arms upon the tombs of their fathers, did ſend over into Scotland, in the year 1619. a meſſenger of purpoſe (*Alexander Seaton* by name) with their ſeveral letters ſigned with the names of *Scoti*, alias *Dougalſſi*, directed unto the Right Honourable *William* Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, &c. acknowledging their deſcent from his Houſe, and intreating his Honours teſtimonial thereupon. Upon which requiſt, the ſaid Earl having examined the matter by his Evidents, and other Records, found their claim to be jnſt and right, was moved to ſend them by the ſame meſſenger an authentic Patent of their Pedegree under the broad Seal of Scotland, as likewiſe under the hands and ſeveral ſeals of *William* Earl of Angus, *William* Earl of Morton, dated the 16. day of March 1621. In which patent the ſaid *Petrus* and *Cornelius* extraction from this *William* father of the Scoti, and grandchild to *Sholto*, is deduced particularly, as may be ſeen in the public Regiſter of Scotland. 3. As for the ancient arms of the houſe of *Douglas*, they were three mullets (or ſtares) only in a field azur, untill good Sir *James* did add the crowned Hart, becauſe King *Robert Bruce* did concredit to him the carrying of his heart, and burying of it a Jeruſalem. The Italian *Douglaſſes* (or Scoti) having come off before him, kept the auld coat unaltered, as may be ſeen in their Tombes and other Monuments: for in Plaiſance, in Saint *Lawrence* Church, where there are above twelve ſeveral Monuments and Tombs of that Family (it being their burial place) whereof ſome are of marble, ſurrounded with iron grats, there is an ancient Monument of a noble Lady nearunto the high alter, bearing theſe three mullets, with this inſcription *Margareta Scota Conteſſa de Burla*: but now the Italian *Douglaſſes*, or Scoti, give but two mullets, and between two they have drawn a beam argent, which begins at the right hand, and ends at the left. The reaſon of this difference is given in this letter ſent by the *Conte de Agazano*

to this present Earl of Angus, which we will set down in his own words and language, as he sent it written, and signed with his own hand, and sealed with his seal.

IIImo Sigr mio Essmo.

"QUando Io hebbi l' honore de vedere in Orleans vuestra illustrissima signoria gli promessi fargli haver l' Arbore de la famiglia Scota de Piacenza difesa d' illustrissima casa di *Douglas*. Ma perche non ho fin hora havuto comodita sicura di mandarlo, non ho pagato primo questo debito. Hora dunque con l' occasione di un gentil. huomo, mio amico, qui passa in Inghilterra non ho voluto tardare piu a mandarle come mi faccio detto arbore o Genca loigia; pregando vs illma honorami, come mi promisse dell' arbore de la casa. *Douglas* in Scotia, almeno quella parte che la rigidezza di tempi passati di guerri in quel regno havera permesso di poter conservare la memoria, et io gli ne restero obligatissimo. L' arma antiqua di Scoti en Piaienza era conforme a L' antiche de *Douglasso*, come se vedo in ditta citta ne la chiesa de santo Lawrenzo. Ma al tempo che Ghelfi, & Ghibellini guerregiavano in Italia: Li Scoti come partiali di Francesi furon elletti capi di Gelphi in Piabenza: Et perche tutte le cose d' numero non paro si intendevano Ghibellini, furono donque necessitati di rendere il numero delle tre stelle o vero a quattro o vero a due. Ma giudacando che accrescerne non conveniva: Si resolvettero Levarne una, a la piazza della quale per memoria missero. La sbarra bianca che commiciando dodele parte destra va a finire a la finistra, che si la sbarra commenciasse a la finistra, & finisse a la destra, saria a Ghibellini. Il champo che solea essere rizo fu d' Arrigo. 4. Imperatore dato insieme col cimere d' un Pellicano, il Cimere a quei Scoti soli che le Portano di presente, & il campo a tutta la familia generallmente. Ho giudicato bene fare questa poca digressione, accio vs Illma hebbi qual che notitia perche tu seguita la mutatione. Mi sara caro ch' ella si compiaccia screvermi la ricevuta di detta Arbore, all arma del quale manca la corona sopra, che ci deve essere in loco del cimere. Et volendo mi honorare di suo lettere, in viandere all Illustrissimo & Essmo St

"Duca

" Duca di Nevers mio capitano ſicure, & io ne tenero obli-
" go particulare a vs illam: a la quale per fine, inſieme con
" Li Signori ſuoi fratelli, & figlioli bacio le mani, conpiegar-
" le da *N. S.* ogni proſperita."

Di Paris le 8 *Maggio.* 1622

Di vs illma Devotiſſimo Serviture
& parente Il Conte Mario
Antonio Scoto
d' Agazano

My Honorable Lord, WILLIAM DOGLAS.

When I had the honour to ſee you at Orleans I promiſed to ſend you the Tree of the Family of the Scoti of of Plaiſance; which is deſcended of the illuſtrious houſe of *Douglas*: But becauſe I have not hitherto had a convenient oppertunity of ſending it ſafely, I have not yet paid this debt: Now therefore having found the occaſion of this Gentleman my friend, who was to go into England I would delay no longer to ſend, the Tree or Genealogy: which I have done; beſeching your Lordſhip as you promiſed me to honour me with the Tree of the houſe of *Douglas* in Scotland; at leaſt, ſo much of it as the antiquity of the times paſt, and the wars in that kingdom have ſuffered to remain undefaced, and undeſtroyed, and I ſhall reſt your Lordſhips obliged for this favour.

The old arms of the Scoti in Plaiſance, were conformed to the old arms of the *Douglas*, as may be ſeen in the forſaid City, in the Church of Saint *Lawrance*. But when the Ghelfs, and Ghibellins did war one againſt another in Italy, the Scoti as partners of the French, were choſen to be heads of the Ghelfs in Plaiſance. And becauſe all things of an odd or unequal number were taken for Ghiblin, they were conſtrained to chainge the number of three ſtarrs, into either four or two. But eſteeming that it was not fit to increaſe the number, they reſolved to take one from them; in the place of which (in memory of it) they put a white or argent bar, which beginning at the right hand is drawn along, and ends at the left for if it had begun at the left, and ended

at

at the right hand, it had been Ghibelleine. The field which was given By the Emperour *Henry* the fourth, together with a Pelican for the creſt, which is the Creſt of the Scoti only, who carry it at this hour, and the field of the whole Family generally.

I have thought good to make this ſhort digreſſion, that your Lordſhip might have ſome knowledge wherefore this change was made in our coat: your Lordſhips ſhould do me a ſingular fevour if you would be pleaſed to write unto me of the receipt of this Tree, in the Arms of which the Coronet is wanting, becauſe the Creſt is the place where it ſhould be, and to houour me with your letters, which you may ſend to my noble Captain the Duke of Nivars, and ſo they ſhall come ſafe to me; for which favour I ſhall be particularly oblidged to your Lordſhip. So kiſſing your Lordſhips hands, together with thele of your brethren and children, I pray the Lord to bleſs you with all happineſs and proſperity.

Paris 8. *May* 1622.

Your Lordſhips humble ſervant and Couſen,

Mark Antonio Scoto *Counte d' Agazno.*

This Tree was received by the Earl of *Angus*, who did alſo ſend to him the Tree of the houſe of *Douglas*.

Now beſides all this which we have ſaid, the Evidents and Monuments, Charters and writs of priviledge of their houſe, do witneſs the ſame; for in the priviledges granted to them by the Emperour *Henry* the fourth, and *Sigiſmond*, as alſo by *Giovanni Maria* Duke of Millain, the ſurname of *Douglas* is expreſly inſerted with the titles of Earls given to three ſeveral perſons of that houſe, firſt *Franciſco* created *Conte de vigolino*; *Giovanni* (his brother) *conte, da' Agazano*, by the ſaid Duke, and to *Alberto* expreſſely intituled,

Conte

Conte de *Douglas & Vigolino*, by *Sigiſmond* the Emperour.

Now after all this, I hope we may juſtly ſay with *John Leſlie* Biſhop of Roſs; " Unde certiſſima conjectura aſſequi-
" imur illam perantiquam famam quibus (*Scoti* cognomen)
" confirmabit jam uſus loquendi Placentiæ florentem ex no-
" biliſſimanoſtrorum Duglaſſiorum comitum proſapin oriun-
" dam fuſſe: " that the *Scoti* in Plaiſance are come of the *Douglaſſes* of Scotland. And this much for *William* the ſeſcond, ſon to *Hugh* the firſt. and grandchild to *Sholto*.

Of William *the firſt Lord, created Lord of* Douglas *at the Parliament of Forfair.*

NOW to return home again to the Scotſh *Douglaſſes*, we find that King *Malcom Kenmore* in a Parliament held at Forfair in Angus, in the year 1057. as the manuſcript, *Major* and *Buchannan* have it, but according to *Boethius*, 1061. did create many Earls, Barons (or Lords) and Knights, amongſt whom there is *Gulielmus* a *Douglas*, who was made a Barron; the words are theſe: " *Malcomus*
" *Scotorum* Rex 86*tus* Scone coronatus anno 1061. Inde
" Forfarum generale indixit Concilium, volens ut Primones
" quod antea none fuerat, aliarum more gentium a prædis
" ſuis cognomina caperent; quoſdam veroetiam comites vul
" go Earls) quoſdam *Barones* (vulg Lords) alios Milites, aut
" Equites Auratos (vulgo martiall Knights) creavit Mak-
" duffum Fifæ Thanum, Fifæ Comitem, Patritium Dumba-
" rum, Marchirum comitem: alios quoque viros præſtantes,
" Montethiæ, Athôliæ, Marriæ, Cathaneſiæ, Roſſiæ, An-
" guſiæ, dixt comites. Johannem Soules, Devidem Dardier
" ab Abrenethie, Simon a Tueddell, Gulielmum a Dougals,
" Gilleſpium Cameron, Davidem Briechen, Hugonem a
" Caldella, Barones, cum diverſis aliis, Equites Auratos,
" perplures pauci vero Thani relicti. " In Engliſh thus, *Malcolm* the 86. King of Scots, being crowned at Scone in the year 1061, conveened a Parliament at Forfair, where, according to the cuſtom of other Nations, he ordained that Noblemen ſhould have their titles to be diſtinguiſted by their poſſeſſions, and lands, which had not been the cuſtom of this Country in former times. And ſo he created ſome Countes or Earls, others Barons or Lords, and others Cavalliers or

Martiall

Martiall Knights; he made *Mackduf* Earl of Fife, who had been Than of Fife: *Patrick Dunbar*, Earl of March; he made alſo others of the Nobility Earls of Monteeth, Athol, Marr Murray Cathnes, Roſſe, Angus. *John Souls*, *David Dardier* of Abernethy, *Simon* of Tweddale, *William of Douglas*, *Gilleſpie Cameron*, *David Brichan*, *Hugh* of Calder, were made Barons or Lords; others more he knighted likewiſe a great many, ſo that few Thanes were left. This note of theſe very words were extracted out of the Regiſter and Monuments of Icolmekill, and ſent to *George Buchanan*, when he was in writing his hiſtory of Scotland; whereof *John Read*, (*Buchanans* ſervitour, and *amanuenſis*) having reſerved a copy, did communicate it to diverſe afterwards. Now here this *William* being ranked amongſt the Nobility, who were choſen out to receive theſe new honours, could be no mean man; but in all likelyhood, the chief and principall of that name; and ſo the eldeſt deſcended of *Sholto*, and his ſon *Hugh* the firſt, and his grandchild *Hugh* the ſecond, by lineal ſucceſſion. This is all we have of him, ſave that it is a received general report and tredition, that his two ſons, *John* and *William*, were Knights at the ſame Parliament, which is an argument that he hath been a man of good eſteem, and eminent place.

Of John, *the ſecond Lord of* Douglas.

William did leave behind him two ſons, *John* and *William*, both Knights: The eldeſt was Sir *John* of *Douglasburn*, which is a parcel of ground and mannour lying betwixt Etrrick forreſt, and Peebles. The other was *William* of Glendinning, which is about the upmoſt parts of Weſt-Teviotdale near to Tweddale. Now whether this *John* did ſucceed to his father in the Lordſhip, as being his eldeſt ſon and heir, who was deſigned (during his fathers life time only) by the title of *Douglasburn*, or whether he had an elder brother, and ſo both he and Sir *William* were but cadets of the houſe of *Douglas*, we cannot affirm: But thus much they ſay, that theſe two brothers were men of great power and authority, and very worthy and valiant gentlemen. They affirm alſo that Sir *William* of Glendinning had two ſons, *Alexander* and *William*, of whom are deſcended thoſe

of

Crosse of Strabrock, Pompherston, Pittendrigh, and Calder Cleer.

Of William *the second of that Name, and third Lord of* Douglas.

WE have but little mention of this man, only in a Charter granted to the town of Ayr by King *David*, first son to King *Malcolm Kenmore*, he is inserted a witness without any other title or designation: Then *Gulielmus de Douglas*, *William* of *Douglas*. This Charter was given the 25. or 27. year of his Reign, the year of God 1151, two years before his death, which was 1153.

Of Archibald *the fourth Lord of* Douglas, *and first of that Name*..

THere is as little mention made of this *Archibald*, as of the former *William*; we find him only inserted witness in a second Charter granted to the town of Ayr, by *Alexander* the second son to King *William*, in the 22. of his Reign, and of our redemption, 1236.

Of the third William, *and fifth Lord of* Douglas, *maker of the Indenture with the Lord* Abernethy.

THis *William* is found in an Indenture made betwixt him, and the Lord Abernethy, which the Earls of Angus have yet extant, amongst their other evidents and rights of their lands. The date of this Indenture is on Palmsunday, in the year 1259, in the Reign of *Alexander* the third; the place, the Castle of Edinburgh: It is a contract of marriage, in which the father called there *William* Lord *Douglas*, doth contract his son *Hugh Douglas* to *Marjory Abernethy*, sister to *Hugh* Lord *Abernethy*. The sum and contents thereof, are that the marriage shall be solmnized on Pasch-day, that all things may be perfected before Ascension day. The conditions are these, for the Lord *Abernethy's* part, that he shall give with his sister to *Hugh Douglas*, *viginti carictas terræ* (perhaps it should be *Carrucatas terræ*) twenty plough gate

of land in the town of Glencors. And for the Lord *Douglas* part, that he ſhall give his ſon *Hugh Douglas* and *Marjory* his wife, 20, *Carructas in feudo de Douglas*, twenty plough gate of land in the feu of *Douglas*. The witneſſes are *Alexander Cumnine* Earl of Buchan, *Raynold Cumnine*, *John* of Dundee moor, and one *Douglas*, whoſe Chriſtian name was worn away and could not be read. This ſhould ſeem to be that Indenture which Sir *Richard Metellane* of Lithington, father to *John* Lord of Thirleſtane, ſometime Chancellour of Scotland, of worthy memory, doth mention in his manuſcript where he hath carefully collected ſome memories of the houſe of *Douglas*. He ſays that Sir *John Ballandine* of Achnoute Knight, did ſhow to *John Leſly* Biſhop of Roſs, an Indenture that makes mention of *Douglaſſes*, 80 years before that Lord *William* (the *Hardie*) who was co-temporary with *William Wallace*, and this Indenture is very near ſo long before his time. But he ſaith that the Lord Abernethy, who doth there Indenture with the Lord Douglas, was father to Margory, and our Indenture makes him brother to her. It may be, there have been two Indentures; one before this made by her father, which not being accompliſhed during his life, hath been renewed by his ſon or brother, or that they have miſtaken it, for there is no other ſave this one only, (which doth clearly call him her brother,) amongſt their writs and evidents. Upon this there was drawn up a Charter without date of either time or place; only it appears by the tennor thereof, that it was made after the Indenture. The giver is the ſame Lord *William*, to *Hugh* his ſon and heir; the lands diſpoſed to him are, Glaſpen, Hartwood, Kennox and Carmackhope, and Leholme; together with the lands ſays he, (*quæ ſunt in calumnia inter me & hæredes Johannis Crawford*) that are in ſuit of law betwixt me and the heirs of *John Crawford*, without any detriment. Then the cauſe of his giving is ſet down, that they may be a dowry to *Marjory Abernethy* his ſons wife, and ſiſter to *Hugh* Lord *Abernethy*. Ever after this he intitles his ſon, *Dominus Hugo de Douglas*, Sir *Hugh* of *Douglas*. It hath an expreſs caveat, that if after the marriage be ſolmnized, the ſaid Sir *Hugh* of Douglaſdale ſhall happen to die, or if he ſhall (*aliquo malo ſuo genio*) through ſome deviliſh or wicked diſpoſition abſtain from copulation with her, ſhe ſhall

brook

brook and enjoy theſe lands, although the ſaid Lord *William* ſhould be alive: And if the ſaid *Marjory* ſhall outlive the ſaid Lord *William*, though her huſband *Hugh* ſhould die before him, yet he ſhall have the third part of his lands in Douglaſdale, excepting the third of ſo much as in it the ſaid Lord *William*, ſhall leave to his wife. There is another very ſtrange point, and as it were a proviſion in caſe of divorcement, or conſummating the marriage: *viz.* That if an the ſaid Sir *Hugh*, or Lord *Hugh* (*Dominus Hugo*) be then (after his fathers death) living lord and heir, or have heir by any other wife, the ſaid *Marjory* ſhall poſſeſs the lands notwithſtanding, all the days of the ſaid *Hughs* life: Now he could not have an heir by another wife, unleſs he were firſt divorced from her. There is alſo one clauſe more touching her ſecurity, That if the Lord *Abernethy*, or his counſel ſhall deſire any other ſecurity reaſonable by Charter or hand writ, that they ſhall cauſe make the conveyance as they think good, and Lord *William* ſhall ſign it, and ſet his ſeal to it. The ſeal at this is longer then broad, faſhioned like a heart, the latters thereon are worn away, and not diſcernable ſave only (*Wil*) and the arms ſeem to be three Stars or Mullets at the upper end thereof: But I cannot be bold to ſay abſolutely they were ſo. This I have ſet down the more particularly and punctually, that by theſe circumſtances the truth may be more clear and free from all ſuſpition of forgery and invention; I have done it alſo, that though every one be not curious or taken with theſe things, ſuch as are, (of which number I profeſs myſelf to be one,) may find ſomething to pleaſe their harmleſs deſire of the not unpleaſant, and ſome way profitable knowledge of Antiquity.

By this Indenture it is clear that this *William* is not the ſame with *William* the *Hardie*, who died in priſon, and was father to good ſir *James*, becauſe his name was *William*, and had a ſon *Hugh*, as the other alſo had: for if we do but ſuppoſe that *Hugh* contracted to *Marjory Aternethie* were 25 years of age, at the making of the Indenture (1259.) and that his father Lord *William* was twenty five years older then his ſon *Hugh*, fifty in all: then muſt he have been when he married the young Engliſh Lady, (by whom he had divers children) and when he aſſiſted *William Wallace*, when he ſurpriſed the

Caſtles of Sanquhaire and Diſdeer, and performed other warlike exploits, being ſtill in action till the 1300. about 90, or 100, years of age, which carries no likelihood with it that one ſo old, ſhould be ſo able of his body. Beſides this Lord *William* the Author of this Indenture, had for his eldeſt ſon and heir this *Hugh* contracted to *Marjory Abernethy*, but the eldeſt ſon and heir to that Lord *William* wanted good Sir *James*, who died in Spain: for all our Hiſtories do tell how that the Biſhop of Saint Andrews did ſuit King *Edward* for good Sir *James* to reſtore him to his fathers lands and inheritance, but King *Edward* refuſed to do it: and in a Charter given by King *Robert Bruce* in the fifteenth year of his reign, *Bervici ſuper Twedam*, at Berwick upon Tweed, of the Lordſhip of Douglas, theſe expreſs words are contained, *Jacobo Domino de Douglas, Filio, & Heredi Gulielmi de Douglas.* This good Sir *James* dying without heirs male lawfully gotten of his own body, his brother *Hugh* ſucceeded to him in the year 1342, in which year the ſame *Hugh* doth give a Charter of the ſaid lands and Lordſhip, to wit, Douglaſdale together with the lands of Carmichael, Selkrick, &c. To his Nephew *William* ſon to *Archbald* his brother, which *William* did ſucceed to *Hugh*, he having no heirs male, he was afterwards Earl of Douglas. Now it is againſt all reaſon to think that he that was contracted to *Marjory Abernethy* (1259.) ſhould be the ſame with this *Hugh* who gives this Charter (1342.) ſeeing he muſt be now 106 or 107, years of age, which is not probable.

This *William* had to wife *Martha* ſiſter of *Alexander* Earl of Carrick, who bare to him two ſons, *Hugh* his eldeſt, and *William* the *Hardie*: by their alliance with the houſe of Carrick, beſides that he was not a little ſtrengthed, they being great men and powerful, it fell out that his poſterity became of kindred to King *Robert Bruce*: for *Fergus* Lord of Galloway had two ſons; the elder *Gilbert*, and *Ethred* the younger. At his death he ordained that the Lordſhip of Galloway ſhould be divided betwixt them, which was done accordingly: and the diviſion was ratified and confirmed by King *William*, who did then reign: but the King being afterwards taken priſoner at Anwick by the Engliſh, *Gilbert* nothing contented with the diviſion, having got *Ethred* his brother into his hands, cauſed put out his eyes, and poſſeſſed himſelf

himself of the whole Lordship, and kept it till he died, which was before the Kings return out of England, before which *Ethred* also was dead. These two brothers left each of them a son behind him; *Gilbert* left *Alexander*, and *Ethred*, *Rowland*. This *Rowland* finding his faction the stronger, thrust out his cousen *Alexander*, and seized upon the whole estate himself alone, and at the Kings return took a new gift thereof of the King, who gave also to *Alexander*, *Gilberts* son, in recompence and lieu thereof, the Earldom of Carrick: This *Alexander* had but one sister named *Martha*, who was married to this Lord *William Douglas*, he went into Syria with *Edward* Prince of Wales, who was brother in law to King *Alexander* the third, sent by the King and State at the Popes request, to fight against the Sarasins. There went with him the Earl of Athole, and many brave Knights and Gentlemen: in which expedition he died; leaving only one daughter, his heir *Martha* Countess of Carrick: She was married to *Robert Bruce*, son to *Robert Bruce*, (who is known by the name of *Robert* the Noble) to *Isabel* second daughter to *David* Earl of Huntington. To this *Robert*, the Countess of Carrick bare *Robert Bruce*, who was afterwards King of Scotland. So then we see how *Martha* Countess of Carrick, and *William* the *Hardie* were Cousin germans; and her son King *Robert Bruce*, and good Sir, *James* Cousins once removed: so that not only the thralled liberties of Scotland, and his private loses, did oblige Sir. *James* to side with King *Robert*, and to stick so constantly to him, but this tie of blood and consanguinity also, being so near a kinsman. We are also to observe here, that *Martha* Countess of Carrick, was also the neareſt, just and rightfull heir to the Lordship of Galloway, being descended of the elder brother *Gilbert*, and therefore to be preferred before *Allan*, who was descended of the younger brother *Ethred* by *Rowland* his father: and after her and her heirs her fathers sister married to this Lord *William* was next heir to both the Earldom of Carrict, and Lordship of Galloway, Whether this title did move the *Donglasses* to seek the Lordship of Galloway, as they did afterward, and helped them to obtain it the more easily of the King, or of others descended of *Allan*, and of his heirs, I leave it to be considered. However that be, we may see by the matching with this

honourable

honourable house of Carrick, Galloway and Abernethy, the chief Peers in this Realm as then, that the house of *Douglas* was of no small esteem and account long before good Sir *James*, and that they mistake things far, and are but ill versed in Antiquity that think he was the first that did raise that name to Nobility or greatness, this *William's* marriage having preceded his time 89. years at least.

Of Sir Hugh (*the third of that name*) *and sixth Lord of* Douglas

William had to his eldest son and lawful successor, Sir *Hugh Douglas*, who as we have said was married to *Marjory Abernethy*, daughter to *Alexander*, and sister to *Hugh* Lord of Abernethy. This house of Abernethy were friends and followers of the *Cummins*, and did assist and party them in all their enterprises, as we may see by their joyning with them at Kinrois when they took King *Alexander* the third. Their credit and favour with their Princes appears by this; That Lord *William Abernethy* got of King *William* the Abacy of Aberbrothick, or (as it may be thought rather, for the writing was dim and hard to discern) the Collegiate Church lands of Abernethy, paying thence yearly twenty pound. This *Hugh Abernethy* obtained also of King *Alexander* the third, a Charter of the lands of Lenrie, and a pension of fifty pounds sterling by year: likewise he got from the same King a confirmation of the lands of Hulkstone and Lilestone. In these gifts the *Cummin's* still are witnesses, and with them stiled *Patrick* Earl of Dumbar. We find also a gift of twenty pound land granted by *Isabel* Countess of Strathern, Relict of *Walter Cummein*, and her husband *John Russel*. In the days of *Baliol* this house was so powerful, that they were able to make their party good against the Earl of Fife, whom they slew, and were winked at by *Baliol*: with this house did Sir *Hugh* match, as his father had done with Carrick and Galloway, which as it was an honourable alliance for him, so doth it also argue that the house of *Douglas* even then was noble and honourable, and in the rank amongst the greatest, as we have said.

How long this Sir *Hugh* Lord *Douglas* did live after his contract and marriage, we cannot find; but it is clear that he

he had no children that survived and outlived their father, because his brother *William* was his heir and successor. Neither can we relate any of his particular actions; only fame and traditon have given him a received testimony of activity, wathchfulness and diligence, by terming him good Sir *Hugh*, *Douglas*, whom his foes found never sleeping. He with his wife are buried in Saint Brides Church in *Douglas*.

Of William *the Hardie (or long legg) the fourth* William *and seventh Lord of* Douglas.

TO *Hugh* did succeed his brother *William*, who for his valour and courage is distinguished by the addition of *William* the *Hardie*; he is named also *William long-legg*, by reason of his tall and goodly stature; having been a very personable man. He was twice married: First to the Lord Keeths sister, by whom he had two sons, *James* and *Hugh*, as is evident by a Charter of resignation made by his son *Hugh* to his nephew *William* the first Earl of Douglas; his next wife was an English Lady called *Ferrar*, or *Ferrais*, of which name we find the Earl of Darbie to have been in the days of King *Henry* the third: She bore also two sons, *Archibald* Lord of Galloway, and *John* of whom are descended the Lords of Dalkeith, Maines, and Loghleven.

Concerning himself, we find in the English Chronicles, that when King *Edward* the first took in the town of Berwick (in the year 1295.) he was Captain of the Castle there, and not being able to resist and hold out, the Town being in the enemys hands, he rendered the place, with himself also a prisoner, where he remained untill the war was ended, by the yielding of *John Baliol* to King *Edward*. During the time of his captivity he was married to this English Lady, that so he might be drawn to favour the Kings pretensions in conquering of Scotland. But his matching did not alter his affection towards his native Country, nor break his constancy in performing his duty to it.

Wherefore, when he heard that *William Wallace* was risen up, and had taken open banner against the English, he joined with him, by which accession of forces, *Wallace* Army was much increased and strengthened; yet they were not always together, but according to the occasion, and as opportunity did offer, they did divid their companys, and went

went to ſeveral places, where they hoped to get beſt advantage of the enemy, and where they needed no great Army, but ſome few companys at once. In theſe adventures Lord *William* recovered from the Engliſh the Caſtles of Dudeer and Sanquhire. The manner of his taking the Caſtle of Sanquhire, is ſaid to have been thus: There was one *Anderſon* that ſerved the Caſtle, and furniſhed them with wood and fewal, who had daily acceſs to it upon that occaſion. The Lord Douglas directs one of his truſtieſt and ſtouteſt ſervants, to him to deal with him, to find ſome mean to betray the Caſtle to him, and to bring him within the gates only. *Anderſon* either perſwaded by entreaty or corrupted for money, gave my Lords ſeavant (called *Thomes Dickſon*) his apparell and carriges, who comming to the Caſtle, was let in by the Porter for *Anderſon*. *Dickſon* preſently ſtabbed the Porter, and giving the ſignal to his Lord who lay near by with his Companys, ſet open the gates, and received them into the court. They being entred, killed the Captain and the whole Engliſh Garriſon, and ſo remained maſters of the place: The Captains name was *Beuford*, a kinſman of his own Lady *Ferrais*, who had oppreſſed the Country that lay near to him very inſolently. One of the Engliſh, that had been in the Caſtle eſcaping, went to the other garriſons that were in the other Caſtles and Towns adjacent, and told them what had befalen his fellows, and withall informed them how the Caſtle might be recovered: wherupon joining their forces together, they came and beſieged it. The Lord Douglas finding himſelf ſtraitned, and unprovided of neceſſarys for his defence, did ſecretly convey his man *Dickſon* out at a poſtern or ſome hidden paſſage, and ſent him to *William Wallace* for aid: *Wallace* was then in Lennox, and hearing of the danger *Douglas* was in, made all the haſt he could to come to his relief. The Engliſh having notice of *Wallace* approach, left the ſiege, and retired toward England; yet not ſo quickly but that *Wallace* accompanied with Sir *John Graham*, did overtake them, and killed 500. of their number, e're they could paſs Dalſwynton. By theſe and ſuch like means *Wallace* with his aſſiſtance having beaten out the Engliſh from moſt part of their ſtrengths in Scotland, did commit the care and cuſtody of

the

the whole Country, from Drumlenrick to Ayr, to the charge of the Lord *Douglas*. Now, howbeit there is no mention of these things in our Chronicles, yet seeing the book of *Wallace* (which is more particular in many things) speaks of them, and the Charter of the house of Siminton descended lineally of said *Thomes Dickson*, who for this and his other like services done to this Lord, and afterwards to his son sir *James*, got the 20, mark land of Hisleside, which his posterity doth enjoy still, holding of the Lords of Douglas and Angus, and there is no doubt to be made, but he hath done much more in his assistance, he gave *Wallace*, then is recorded or extent any where, there being no likelihood that in those so busie times, these so valiant and brave warriors did ly idle, though the particulars ly buried in deep silence. And certainly it was not for nought that his lands were burnt by *Robert Bruce* himself, his wife and children taken prisoners, and brought to the King of England: his wife and children were taken by *Bruce* himself, by the Lord *Clifford*. King *Edward* required him to take his oath of fidelity to the Crown of England, and become his subject, which he utterly refusing to do, his lands were given to the Lord *Clifford*, and himself committed prisoner, and so he continued to the hour of his death. During which time he never abated any thing of his magnanimous courage and constancy, but shewed himself worthy of his noble progenitors, and no ways short of whatever worth either they had, or fame hath bestowed on them: So did he also well deserve to be predecessor to such successors, and father to such posterity; who (as we shall hear hereafter,) did follow this virtuous example and pattern. How praise worthy is it in him, that neither the danger of his own person, (being in the hands and power of his enemy,) nor the example of so many as did yeild to the victorious Conquerour, there being few or none beside *William Wallace* that stood out against him, no not the desperate case and state of his Coutry brought to so low and ebb, could break his resolution to remain firm to his native soil: Notwithstanding, that by all appearance all was irrecoverably lost, so that his standing out against the King could bring no help to it, and certain enmity (for ought could be seen,) to himself and his posterity for ever,

Setting aside all these regards (which are so common, and so highly accounted of in this our last age) not measuring

duty by profit, or commodity, nor following the common rules of that wisdom which now reigns in the world, which is to respect and perfer our particular busines before all other things; but weighing matters in another ballance, and squaring his actions by what was generous and right, rather then that which was gainful and advantagious for himself: he hath left an example of true wisdom, virtue and honesty, and of true magnanimity unto others: he died a free man in despite of his enemies, though a prisoner, and beareth witness of the liberty of his Country, that it did not serve, but was oppressed, convincing the Tyrant of that time of violence, and the Advocates and Procurators, which either he then had, or since have pleaded for him in that debate, of most impudent and manifest lying. And there are some even in our days scarce yet ashamed of so shameful an assertion, as to affirm that Scotland, and some of their Kings have yelded obedience, and homage, to a foreign Prince, acknowledging him for their Sovereign. But the truth hereof is, that it hath been oppressed, but never served; it hath been overcome, and overrun, but it never yelded: And in its own time through constancy and courage, did at last overcome the overcomer, and shake off the yoke of foreigners in spite of all their force and fraud; whereof as the Lord *Douglas* in this catastorphe of his life, is a pregnant witness, so hath he left behind him an honourable memory of an invincible mind, and a lesson for tyrants to teach and let them see how weak a thing tyrrany is, and how small power and force it hath when it meets with true courage, though it were but of one man, who overcomes their force and falsehood, with truth and constancy: And certainly this Lords vertue and merits are such, as, how ever those that came after him did fall into more happy times, and had better occasions to show themselves and to make their actions more conspicuous towards their Country: yet, there is no reason why he should be thought inferior to any one of them, because his fortune was harder then theirs: Nay, he ought rather to be preferred so much the more, as he was more assailed, and compassed about with difficulties, and wrestled with the necessities of the times, without shrinking, or succumbing under the burden: Besides it was he that planted and laid the foundation, upon which they builded so honourable interprises, and did perfect what they had begun.

Some

Some write that he being cited by King *Edward*, with others of this Country, appeared upon the citation, and that he was not apprehended by fraud or force, but came of his own accord to Berwick: which if he did, it hath not been to confeſs, or acknowledge any ſervitude, or homage, as due to *Edward*, or the Engliſh, but to plead for the liberty of his Country, and to proteſt and teſtify againſt his uſurpation. Others ſay, that he and the Biſhop of Glaſgow being challenged to partake in a conſpiracy againſt King *Edward*, under a pretext of a treaty with *Piercie*, (to avoid the imputation of diſloyalty and treaſon, of which he would not be partaker,) he came and yeilded himſelf to the King, (which if it be ture,) was a very honourable and generous fact, remarkable and rare to be found, that no love of his Country, nor hatred of tyrrany, (ſo ſtrong and powerfull motives) could draw him to be partaker of any diſhoneſt action, though againſt his enemy. Methinks ſuch noble carriage might have procured more noble dealing at King *Edward's* hands, and have wrung more favour from him, which ſince it did not, it may be taken as an argument, as want of goodneſs in himſelf, who had neither judgement to diſcern in virtue, nor a heart to honour it in others: But for my own part I think it moſt likely that he was taken by one means or other, and brought in againſt his will; but whether he was brought in with his will, or came in againſt his will, that word of yeilding (which they aſcribe to him,) is either very impertinent, or elſe very warily to be underſtood; to wit, for the yielding of his perſon only, not of the liberty of his Country, which he never yielded: neither for the acknowledging of any Engliſh authority over it or himſelf which he never would do, but chooſe rather to die in priſon in *Hogs* tower in Berwick. There are that ſay, he was ſent from Berwick to Newcaſtle, and from thence carried to York, in the Caſtle whereof he died, and was buried in a little Chappel at the ſouth end of the bridge, which is now altogether decayed. His death (which is reckoned of ſome to have fallen out in the year 1307,) muſt have been, in the year 1302. for his ſon Sir *James* returned into Scotland in the 1303, when *Edward* was at Stirling, where the Biſhop of Saint Andrews did recommend him to the King: Now Sir *James* came not home till he heard news of his fathers death. It is alſo ſaid of this Lord, that he had the Iſle

of Man, whether as heritable poſſeſſer, or as Governour only it is not known; but it is well known that this Iſland belonged to the Crown of Scotland, and that the *Douglaſſes* have had more then an ordinary intereſt therein; *Douglas* Caſtle, and *Douglas* Haven, which carry their names to this day, do bear ſufficient witneſs. But wether from this man or ſome other, is not ſo eaſy to determine peremptorily.

Of good Sir James, *the firſt* James, *and eighth Lord of* Douglas.

THE next is *James*, commonly called good Sir *James*, whom men account as the firſt, of whom the houſe of *Douglas* received the beginning of their greatneſs, which came at laſt to exceed others ſo far, that it did almoſt paſs the bounds of private ſubjects. He was as we have ſaid already, ſon to the ſame *William* by his firſt wife the Lord *Keeths* ſiſter: his education in his youth, is ſaid to have been in virtue and letters; firſt at Glaſgow, afterwards at Paris: for his father being incumbred with wars, & at laſt impriſoned, his uncle *Robert Keeth* Conveyed him away to Paris in the time of *Philip le Bell*, where he remained exerciſing himſelf in all virtuous exerciſes, and profited ſo well that he became the moſt complet, and beſt accompliſhed young noble man in the Country, or elſewhere. Being certified of his fathers death, the love of his native ſoil made him to return into Scotland, to order the courſe of life, by the counſel and advice of his friends. But when he came home, finding his patrimony diſpoſed by King *Edward* to the Lord *Clifford*, and his friends ſcattered and diſperſed, having by his mother ſome relation of kindred to *William Lambert* Archbiſhop of Saint Andrews, he addreſſed himſelf to him who did receive him him kindly, and entertain him nobly. And when King *Edward* the firſt was come to Stirling in his laſt journey (at what time he in a manner overran all Scotland, and deſtroyed the monuments thereof) the Archbiſhop going thither to ſalute him, carried this young man along with him: and taking his opportunity, preſented him to King *Edward*, humbly intreating him to take him into his protection, and to reſtore him into his fathers inheritance, and employ him in his ſervice, as a youth of great hope and expectation, and ſuch as might be uſeful and ſtedable if he ſhould be pleaſed to uſe him.

him. The King demanded what he was, and having underſtood what his name and lineage was, and that he was ſon to Lord *William*, did abſolutely refuſe to do him any courteſie, or favour, nay he could not abſtain from reproachful and contumelious words againſt the obſtinacy and treaſon (ſo was he pleaſed to nickname virtue) of his father, ſaying, that he had no ſervice for him, nor for any ſuch traitor, ſon as his father was; that he had given his lands to better men then himſelf, and thoſe that had done him better ſervice then he was able to do; and though they had not been given, yet would he never have given them to him. So implacable he was, and ſuch pride had he conceived, with contempt of the depreſt eſtate of this ſupplicant, little remembring the variableneſs of the eſtate of man; and little knowing or conſidering, what weight and moment may be in one man alone, in whatſoever condition, to braul ſometimes, and to help even to diſappoint and overthrow the enterpriſes of the mighteſt Monarchs. It came even ſo to paſs in this man, who did this Kings ſon and ſucceſſour ſuch a piece of ſhrewd ſervice, as he had never the like in all his life: which had been more ſhrewd, if the ſpeed of his horſes, and the undutifulneſs of ſome Scots, that received him into their Caſtle of Dunbar, when he fled from Bannockburn, had not ſtood him in better ſtead, then all his huge Hoſt and rich Kingdom, wherewith he was ſo puffed up. Whereby Princes and great men may learn, not to deſpiſe the meanneſs and moſt afflicted ſtate of any, not to looſe the reins neither to unjuſt actions, or reproachful words.

Sir *James* being thus rebuked, what could he do againſt a King, a Monarch, a victorious and triumphant King? to whom all had yielded, with whom all went right well, in his ruffe, in his higheſt pitch, in his grandour, compaſſed about with his guards, with his armies: to controull him, he was not able; to plead for juſtice, it would avail him nothing; to reply, could profit him leſs: a Prince, his victors word is a law, nay more then a law for the time. There was no conteſting, no contradicting, were his ſpeeches never ſo unjuſt: he behoved to ſwallow this pill (how bitter ſoever,) there was no remedy but patience. Nay, the Archbiſhop moſt be ſilent alſo, and dares not mutter one word, wherefore home he goes with this ſcorn, expecting a better time of replying: not in words, but deeds, and of ſhowing

what

what ſervice he was able to have done to him. The occaſion of which, though it was over long in coming in reſpect of his deſire, yet it did fall out, not very long after; for within two or three years (1305.) *Robert Bruce* came into Scotland, not yet a King, (ſave in courage,) but having right to be King of the Country, whom *Edward* had ſerved in the ſame kind, and who had received the like anſwer and ſcorn in a Petition not unlike, for both did crave their fathers inheritance, Sir *James* only a Lordſhip, and the *Bruce* a whole Kingdom, which was but his due, and he had done better ſevice then Sir *James*: He had fought againſt his own Country for him, ſpilt the blood of his friends, and his own, in hope of it; with great loſs to himſelf, and example to others not to do the like. But neither duty, nor deſert, nor promiſe could overſway his ambition, and maſter it ſo far, as to ſuffer him to perform what he had promiſed; and not content to have fed this Prince with the food of fools, fair hopes, and after ſo much employment and many notable ſervices, to fruſtrate him, he muſt needs alſo embitter all, with a flouting anſwer to his demand. To ſuch a height of pride had proſperity raiſed him, that no modeſty could keep him from looſing the reins of an unbridled tongue, which doth never beſeem a man, much leſs a Prince; wherefore as hatred and ſpite did animate him againſt Sir *James*, for his fathers refuſing to ſerve him: ſo ambition did work the ſame affection in him againſt *Robert*, though he had ſerved him; both ſuits were refuſed, their Petitions were rejected; the one with ſpite, the other with deriſion. What (ſaith King *Edward*, being urged with his promiſe of giving the Kingdom of Scotland to *Bruce*,) *N'avons nous autre choſe a faire, que de conquerir des royaumes pour vous?* Speaking in French: Have we nothing elſe to do, but to conquer Kingdoms for you? Kings Potentates, Victors, ſhould not be preſſed with their promiſes: ſo they think, and ſo men ſay; laws are not made for them, which they leap over at their pleaſure. And it might be thought ſo perhaps, if their power were perfect, and if there were not a more abſolute and over ruling power, that is able to range them under reaſon. We ſhall find it ſo even in this particular in his own time, although this was no time for him to reply: no more then it had been for Sir *James* at Stirling. But the time being now come in the year 1305. as ſaid is.

But

But the time now came, but not ſo fit as he could have wiſhed, yet as it was he behoved to uſe it, and make virtue of neceſſity. And ſo withdrew himſelf out of England, he came to Dumfries, and there ſlew *John Cummin* his greateſt enemy, determining from thenceforth to behave and carry himſelf as King of this Realm. And here by the way, we may obſerve Gods providence towards this Kingdom, in preſerving the liberties thereof, who had before ſtirred up *William Wallace* like another *Sampſon* to vindicate it out of the hand of the Engliſh. Now that he is gone, he ſends home our lawfull Prince, and righteous ſucceſſor to the Crown, to fight our battles for us, and to perfect the work which the other had begun; only for ſo much as about this time *John Monteith* under colour of friendſhip, had betrayed *William Wallace* into the hands of the Engliſh for money; and he being taken and carried to London, was by King *Edwards* command, tortured and put to death with great cruelty; and his arms, legs, and head, hung up in the moſt eminent places and Citys both of England and Scotland. Of which fact of *Edwards* we will ſay no more, but only ſet down the ſaid *Wallace* Epitaph, which is perfixed to that book that is written of his exploits in Scots Rhyme. The Epitaph is in *Latin* verſe, but the Author is uncertain, and the more is the pity, for he deſerves to have been better known. Thus it is.

Invida mors triſti *Gulielmum* funere vallam,
Quæ cuncta collit, Suſtulit;
Et tanto pro cive, cinis; pro finibus urna eſt,
Friguſque pro lorica, obit.
Ille licet terras loca ſe inferiora, reliquit:
At fata factis ſupprimens,
Parte ſui meliore ſolum, Cœlumque perrerat
Hoc ſpiritu, illud gloria.
At tibi ſi inſcriptum generoſo pectus honeſto
Fuiſſet, hoſtis proditi
Artibus, Angle tuis in pœnas pareior eſſes,
Nec oppidatim ſpargeres
Membra viri ſacranda adytis, ſed ſce in quid in iſta
Immanitate vicer is
Ut variæ in cunctas oras ſpargantur & horas
Laudes, inumque dedecus.

A verſe

A verſe, whereof *Buchanan* needed not to have been aſhamed.

Envious Death, who ruines all,
Hath wrought the ſad lamented fall
Of *Wallace*, and no more remains
Of him, then what an Urn contains.
Aſhes for our *Hero* we have
He, for his armour a cold grave.
He left the earth too low a ſtate,
And by his worth o're came his fate.
His ſoul death had no power to kill,
His noble deeds the world doth fill:
With laſting Trophies of his name.
O hadſt thou vertue loved or fame;
Thou couldſt not have inſulted ſo
Over a brave betray'd dead foe
Edward: nor ſeen thoſe lines expos'd
To public ſhame, fit to be clos'd
As Reliques, in a holy ſhrine;
But now the infamy is thine.
His end crowns him with glorious bays,
And ſtains the brighteſt of thy priſe.

But to return to our Sir *James*: he is no ſooner advertiſed of the *Bruces* arrival into Scotland, and of the *Cummins* ſlaughter, when without either ſummons or intreaty, (ſave of his own mind, in that common caſe ſympathyſing with the other,) he reſolves to try his fortune in that courſe with him. But what could he do (poor Gentleman,) being in ſuch neceſſity, and deſtitute of all help? he had neither horſe, nor armour; nor follo wers for ſuch a buſineſs: all was gone, and violently taken from him by the iniquity of the times, and the prevailing of the enemy! There was neither friend nor mean left for his proviſion. Shall he burden Archbiſhop *Lambert*? what could a Prelate do? what could he, eſpecially being under the beaſts feet, (as we ſay,) and ſubject to King *Edward*? It is better ſometimes to force a friend, then to endanger him. Compulſion may be uſed where there is peril in the conſenting: chiefly if the party be not unwilling, the ground right, and the cauſe good; otherwiſe, violence is never to be attempted, neither is iniquity, fraud or falſhood, (evil and hurtful courſes,) either againſt private men

men, or the public ſtate to be warranted by this example. To it he goes, and robs *Lambert* of what he durſt not give him: he inticeth his ſervants; whoſe hearts did ſerve them to ſerve him in that hazard, whom their Lord durſt not command to go with him: he takes alſo ſome gold from him, and provides himſelf a horſe and armour, and that all might ſeem to be done by the ſtrong hand; and violonce might plead for the biſhop at King *Edward's* hands he beat the reſt of the ſervants, that were left behind, and ſo goes away with the prey: An honourable robber, and juſt ſpoiler! He meets *Robert Bruce* at Atrickſtone in the head of Anandale. If he were welcome or not, I leave it to the conſideration of the Reader; he was received as his Couſin, and uſed as a companion, and continued a faithful Friend and loyal Subject, ſo long as their days continued, without variance, emulation or jealouſie, or grudge on either ſide. A happy King by ſuch a ſervant! A happy ſervant by ſuch a Prince! A happy Country by ſuch a ſociety and pair of worthy friends! (So it is where vertues encounter, begetting mutual affection, and produce notable effects.) The Biſhop of Roſs *John Leſlie* ſays, that he carried this money to *Bruce* from the Archbiſhop, and makes no mention of any force, whoſe commendation of this *James* is not amiſs to be here inſerted. " Hoc tempore " quidam *Jacobus Duglaſius*, altiſſimi animi, & ad quævis " pericula ſubeunda paratiſſimi adoleſcens, dum cum animo " ſuo reputat *Robertum* (omnibus vertum ornamentis excul- " tum) injuſtis Anglorum armis vexari, & iniquis belli telis " configi, ab Epiſcopo Sancto Andreapolitano, in cujus fuit " comitatu, pecuniam granpem ad *Roberti* cauſam labantem " ſuſtentandam impetravit; illamq, illi quuam celerrime " tult. Cui in bello ſtrenuam, in pace liberam, in adverſis " fidelem, in proſperis jucundam operam per reliqum vitæ " curriculum ſemper poſt ea navavit. Ab hoc *Jacobo* clari- " ſſima *Duglaſiorum* familia primum ſuæ Nobilitatis nomen " accepiſſe perhibetur. " In Engliſh thus: At this time one *James Douglas*, a youth of high ſpirit, and ready to undergo whatſoever peril, conſidering with himſelf how *Robert Bruce*, (a man adorned with all vertues) was vexed with the unjuſt arms of the Engliſh, and purſued with war againſt all equity; obtained of the Biſhop of St. Andrews (in whoſe company he was) a great ſum of money, to uphold the now

declining cauſe of *Robert*; which money he carried to him with all diligence, and ever after aided him in his wars valiantly; in peace he was free and upright, pleaſant in proſperity, and faithful in adverſity, during all the days of his life. From this *James* the noble family of the *Douglaſſes* is counted to have taken the beginning of greatneſs: ſo far *John Leſlie*.

To retnrn; their efforts at firſt were of exceeding hard ſucceſs: *Robert Bruce* was crowned at Scone in the year 1306. in April, at which Sir *James* aſſiſted, caſting into a heap, as others did, a quantity of earth of his lands of Douglas, which making a little hill, it is called yet *Omnis terra*. This was the cuſtom of thoſe times, by which homage they that held the King of Scotland Supreme under God, were diſtingiſhed from others. Some months after the coronation, about the 19. of *June*, they were defeated in a conflict at Methven, by *Odamarre de Valence* Earl of Pembroke, but without any great loſe of men; for they being few in number, and perceiving their unequality fled in time, while their men were yet in breath and unwearied, having adventured ſo far rather to try their fortune, what it was like to prove in their main intentions, then in hopes of victory; where there was ſo great odds every way. There were taken in this battle Sir *Thomas Randulph* a young ſtripling, Sir *Alexander Fraſer*, Sir *David Barclay*, *Iriſh Martin*, *Hugh de la Hay*, or *Hugh Hay*, *Somervale*, and ſome others, whom Sir *Aimer Valence* cauſed to promiſe fedalty to the King of England, and on that condition ſaved their lives; eſpecially *Randulph*, who is remarked after this to have been very forward for the King of England, till he was taken again by Sir *James Douglas*, as we ſhall hear hereafter. After this battle they retired to the Caſtle of Kildrummy, where the Queen and ſeveral other Ladies remained in great ſcarcity of vivers, being ſuſtained moſtly by what Sir *James Douglas* took by hunting and fiſhing. Not long after, as they went by Athole into Argyl, *Athole* having intelligence of them, invaded them, together with *Lorne* his ſiſters, and conſtrained them to fight at a place called Dalree (which is to ſay, the kings field,) about the 12 of *Auguſt*; their fortune was no better then it had been before, the day was loſt, ſome but not many of their men

ſlain, they themſelves put to flight, and by flight fain to ſave their lives by lurking amongſt the hills for a ſeaſon in a moſt deſert place, living upon roots and herbs, and lying in the open fields on the bare ground, or among the heather, ſometimes but with one, other times with none to attend them; being uncertain whom to truſt, in that frowning of fortune, when commonly there are but few that remain friends, and many become enemies, bate minds ſeeking thereby either to avoid harm, or to gain favour of the ſtronger. At laſt finding that they were hotly hunted after, and hardly followed, they thought it their ſafeſt way to go to the weſtern Iſles. Lochlowmond lay in their way, whether being come, and having found an old boat, Sir *James* (however expert in that Art before having learned ſo much by that great Schoolmaſter *Neceſſity*, rowed his King over this Lake in a night and half a day. Thus ſaith the manuſcript, but it ſeemeth rather to have been ſome other Lake then Lochlowmond, or rather ſome inlet to the ſea, (which are called ſometimes Lakes) between the main land and the Iſle in which they lurked: becauſe Lochlomond is of no ſuch breadth, as that it ſhould be eſteemed a great matter to row over it in that ſpace; and beſides they did row to an Iſle where they did reſt amongſt our Athudes, to none of which Lochlowmond is adjacent. The *Bruce's* Book ſaith not that they rowed through the Lake to the Iſle, but through the Lake to the next land, and then paſſed to the Sea ſide where they provided boats in which they ſailed to the Iſles. It attributes alſo this rowing to others, than Sir *James*, though he was the firſt finder of the old boat.

Thus it went with them, and to ſuch an exigence was the hope of our Country brought. Thus we ſee theſe great minds, and (afterwards) great men in a baſe, poor, and perillous, but never miſerable eſtate (which vertue is not capable of) deſolate in it ſelf, deſtitute of friends, and their firſt attempts dath'd by the mean under-Captains of their great enemy King *Edward*. (But e're they have done, they ſhall make his ſucceſſour to flie in the like ſort in a ſmall fiſher boat, poorly accompanyed to ſave his own perſon, after the loſe of his army.) On ſuch moments do the hopes and fears of mortal men depend, and ſuch viciſſitude is the

eſtate of thoſe glorious crowns ſubject unto, which men do ſo much affect, with ſuch travel and turmoil; as for them, it was not the Crown only, but their liberty alſo, that they ſuffered for; and not their own liberty alone, but the freedom of their Country and Patriots, which they ſought to maintain againſt injuſtice, fraud and violence. Wherefore we never hear that they fainted at any time, or deſpaired at any time in the midſt of their debates: Such force hath a good cauſe in a good heart, the Author of goodneſs, no doubt ſitting at the rudder of that boat, and preſerving the old ſhards of it, ſo that they gave no place to the violence of the waves, and their hearts from yielding to that deſpair that every way did aſſault them, untill he finiſhed that work he had to do with them; for recovering the liberty of their Country, and beating down the pride of tyranny, that he might in all this ſhow his own might and prerogative, in caſting down and ſetting up at his pleaſure. Such hard beginnings have often-times the greateſt works: and ſo little ought either hope or deſpair be grounded on the firſt ſucceſs.

Being landed in this Iſle, which the *Bruce's* book calls Rachrine, (other Authors name it not) they remained a while hidden there with a ſpecial friend of King *Roberts*; both the Iſle and the man being worthy of more expreſs honour, and a perpetual memory of their names; he for his faithful friendſhip, the Iſle ſafe receipt, and harbouring ſo good gueſts, and their good luck after this receipt, their efforts from hence forward having been almoſt ever proſperous. Their ſafety was (moſt part) in this, that men believed they were not ſafe; ceaſing to ſeek thoſe whom (they thought) had ceaſed to be, taking them to have periſhed, becauſe they appeared no where to the view of the world. Likewiſe example is long ſince recoarded of *Maſiniſſa* King of Numidia: And their lurking doth bring forth the like fruit and effect.

But it was not fit for them to lurk too long; their friends might ſo have been diſcouraged, and loſing hope, have forſaken the cauſe. whereby the work would have been the more difficult, if not impoſſible. Therefore to begin again afreſh, the King obtains from his good friend ſome ſmall company of men, and Sir *James* with forty of theſe (which he got of the King) went and took in the Caſtle of Arran by a ſtratagem. A ſmal, but happy flouriſhing of a better ſpring

time

time, after that their tempeſtuous winter, which ſhall yield a full harveſt, and bring the ripe fruit of liberty to their Country, and the ſettling of the kingdom to his maſter, and his poſterity, until theſe our days, and we hope forever. Hither came the king alſo in two days, (and hearing of them) *Malcolm* Earl of Lenox. Theſe ſailed from thence into Carrick, where they took a Caſtle of the Kings proper inheritance, but the Writers do not name it.

And here indeed the courſe of the Kings misfortunes begins to make ſome halt and ſtay, by thus much proſperous ſucceſs in his own perſon; but more in the perſon of Sir *James*, by the re-conqueſts of his own Caſtles and Countrys; from hence he went into Douglaſdale, where by the means of his fathers old ſervant *Thomas Dickſon*, he took in the Caſtle of Douglas; and not being able to keep it, he cauſed burn it, contenting himſelf with this, that his enemies had one ſtrength fewer in that Country than before. The manner of his taking of it is ſaid to have been thus: Sir *James* taking only with him two of his ſervants, went to *Thomas Dickſon*, of whom he was received with tears, after he had revealed himſelf to him, for the good old man knew him not at firſt, being in mean and homely apparel. There he kept him ſecretly in a quiet chamber, and brought unto him ſuch as had been truſty ſervants to his father, not all at once, but apart, or by one and one, for fear of diſcovery. Their advice was, that on Palmſunday, when the Engliſh would come forth to the Church, being a ſolmen Holiday, he with his two ſervants ſhould go hither apparelled like country taſkers, with mantles to cover their armour, and when he ſhould perceive that the Engliſh were in the Church, and his partners were conveened, that then he ſhould give the word, and cry the *Douglas ſlogan*, and preſently ſet upon them that ſhould happen to be there, who being diſpatched, the Caſtle might be taken eaſily. This being concluded and they come, ſo ſoon as the Engliſh were entred into the Church with Palms in their hands (according to the cuſtom of that day) little ſuſpecting or fearing any ſuch thing; Sir *James*, according to their appointment, cryed too ſoon (a *Douglas* a *Douglas*) which being heard in the Church (this was St. Brides Church of Dougla,) *Thomas Dickſon*, ſuppoſing he had been hard at hand, drew out his ſword,

and

and ran upon them, having none to second him, but an other man, so that oppressed with the multitude of enemies, he was beaten down, and slain. In the mean time Sir *James* being come, the English that were in the Chappel kept off the Scots, and having the advantage of the strait and narrow entry, defended themselves manfully: But Sir *James* encouraged his men, not so much by words, as by deeds and good example, for having slain the boldest resisters, prevailed at last, and entring the place, slew 26 of their number, and took the rest, about 10. or 12. prisoners, intending by them to get the Castle upon composition, or to enter with them when the gates should be opened to let them in: but it needed not, for they of the Castle were secure, for there were none left to keep it, but the porter and the cook, who knowing nothing of what happened at the Church, which stood a large quarter of a mile from thence, had left the gate wide open, the porter standing without, and the cook dressing the dinner within: They entred without resistance, and meat being ready, with the cloath laid, they shut the gates, and took their dinner at good leisure.

Now that he had gotten the Castle into his hands, considering with himself (as he was a man no less advised then valiant,) that it was too hard for him to keep it, the English being as yet the stronger in that Country, who if they should besiege him, he knew of no relief; he thought better to carry away such things as might be most easily transported, gold, silver, and apparel, with ammunition and armour, whereof he had greatest use and need, and to destroy the rest of the provision, together with the Castle itself, then to diminish the number of his followers, for a garrison there where they could do no good. And so he caused carry the meal and malt, and other cornes and grain, into the Cellar, and laid it all together in one heap: then he took the prisoners and slew them, to revenge the death of his trusty and valiant servant *Thomas Dickson*, mingling the victuals with their blood, and and burning their carcasses in the heap of corn: after that he struck out the heads of the barrels and puncheons, and let the drink run through all, and then he cast the carcasses of dead horses and other carrion amongst it, throwing the salt above all, so to make altogether un useful to the enemy: and this Cellar is called yet the *Douglas* Lairder. Last of all, he

ſet the houſe on fire, and burnt all the timber, and what elſe the fire could overcome, leaving nothing but the ſcorched walls behind him. And this ſeems to be the firſt taking of the Caſtle of Douglas, for it is ſuppoſed that he took it twice. For this ſervice, and others done to Lord *William* his father, Sir *James* gave unto *Thomas Dickſon* the lands of Hiſleſide, which hath been given him before the Caſtle was taken, as an encouragement to whet him on, and not after, for he was ſlain in the Church: which was both liberally and wiſely done of him, thus to hearten and draw men to his ſervice by ſuch a noble beginning. The Caſtle being burnt, Sir *James* retired, and parting his men into divers companies, ſo as they might be moſt ſecret, he cauſed cure ſuch as were wounded in the fight, and he himſelf kept as cloſe as he could, waiting ever for an occaſion to enterpriſe ſomething againſt the enemy. So ſoon as he was gone, the Lord *Clifford* being advertiſed of what had happened, came himſelf in perſon to Douglas, and cauſed re-edifie and repair the Caſtle in a very ſhort time, unto which he added a Tower, which is yet called *Harrier*'s Tower, from him, and ſo returned into England, leaving one *Thruſwall* to be Captain thereof.

Sir *James* his men being cured of their wounds, and refreſhed with reſt, he returned again to the King, at what time he was ready to fight with Sir *Aymore Valance*, the Lord of Lorne, and Sir *Thomas Randulph*, at Cumnock. The King had not above 400, men, ſo that being almoſt encompaſſed by the enemy ere he was aware, he was forced to forſake the field, having loſt his Banner, which was taken by Sir *Thomas Randulph*, by which he got great credit with King *Edward*. King *Robert* in his flight, or retreat, divided his men into three companies, that went ſeveral ways, that ſo the enemy being uncertain in what company he himſelf was, and not knowing which to purſue ratheſt, he might the better eſcape. When they were all come again to the place of their rendezvous, which the King had appointed when he divided them, Sir *James Douglas* perſwaded the King to ſet upon a company of the enemy, who were very ſecurely lying by themſelves far from the body of the Army, without fear of any danger: which the King did, and having ſlain 200, of them, he ſcattred the reſt.

After this, Sir *Aymore Valance* (being then Warden for King *Edward* in Scotland, and reſiding himſelf at Bothwell) ſent

ſent Sir *Philip Mowbray* with a company of men, about 100 into Coile and Cunningham, to keep the Inhabitants in their obedience to England; whereof when Sir *James Douglas* had notice, and knowing the way by which they muſt go (called Machanacks way) he lay in a ſtraight foord between two mariſhes, called Elderfoord, accompanied with 40, choice men, and there riſing up of a ſudden, ere Sir *Philip* was aware, they routed his men, and chaſed himſelf, who did eſcape very narrowly, for he left his ſword with them, and fled along to Kilmarnock and Kilwinnin, the reſt fled back to Bothwell. This was before the battle of Lowdon hill, where both the King and Sir *James* were preſent, at which they defeated Sir *Aymore Valence* and 3000, men, they having only 500; which Sir *Aymore* took ſo ſo to heart, that he retired himſelf into England, where he gave over his charge of Warden, and never returned into Scotland again with any command, except it were when the King came in perſon. The Engliſh Chronicle ſays that the King diſcharged Sir *Aymore* who was Earl of Pembrook, and placed *John de Britton* in his office, and and made him Earl of Richmond. Theſe particulars I cannot gueſſe why they ſhould have been omitted by our Writers, being ſo remarkable defeats, where diligence, dexterity, and valour, have been uſed with wiſdom and judgment. However, upon this withdrawing and departure of Sir *Aymore Valence*, King *Robert* being rid of the greateſt danger, made toward Innerneſs, leaving Sir *James* behind him, to recover ſuch places as were ſtill in the enemy's hands. He therefore getting him into Douglaſdale, did uſe this ſtratagem againſt *Thruſwell* Captain of the Caſtle of Douglas, under the Lord *Clifford*: he cauſed ſome of his folks drive away the cattle that fed near unto the Caſtle, and when the Captain of the garriſon followed to reſcue, gave order to his men to leave them, and to flee away. This he did often, to make the Captain to ſlight ſuch frayes, and to make him ſecure, that he might not ſuſpect and further end to be in it: which when he had wrought ſufficiently (as he thought) he laid ſome men in ambuſcade, and ſent others away to drive away ſuch beaſts as they ſhould find in the view of the Caſtle, as if they had been thieves and robbers, as they had done often before. The Captain hearing of it, and ſuppoſing there was no grater danger now than had been before, iſſued forth of the

Caſtle

Caſtle, and followed after them with ſuch haſte, that his men (running who ſhould be firſt) were diſordered and out of their ranks. The drivers alſo fled as faſt as they could, till they had drawn the Captain a little beyond the place of the ambuſcado; which when they perceived, riſing quickly out of their covert, ſet fiercely upon him, and his company, and ſo ſlew himſelf, and chaſed his men back to the Caſtle, ſome of which were overtaken and ſlain, others got into the Caſtle and ſo were ſaved; Sir *James* not being able to force the houſe, took what booty he could get without in the fields, and ſo departed. By this means, and ſuch other exploits, he ſo affrighted the enemy, that it was counted a matter of great jeopardy to keep this Caſtle, which began to be called the adventurous (or hazzardous) Caſtle of Douglas: whereupon Sir *Jhon Walton* being in ſuit of an Engliſh Ladie, ſhe wrote to him, that when he had kept the adventourous Caſttle of Douglas ſeven years, then he might think himſelf worthy to be a ſuitor to her. Upon this occaſion *Walton* took upon him the keeeping of it, and ſucceeded to *Thruſwall*, but he ran the ſame fortune with the reſt that were before him.

For Sir *James*, having firſt dreſſed an ambuſcado unto the place, he made fourteen of his men take ſo many ſacks, and and fil them with graſs, as though it had been corn, which they carried in the way toward Lanerik, the chief market town in that County: ſo hoping to draw forth the Captain by that bait, and either to take him, or the caſtle or both.

Neither was this expectation fruſtrate, for the Captain did bite, and came forth to have taken this victual (as he ſuppoſed.) But ere he could reach theſe carriers, Sir *James* with his company had gotten between the Caſtle and him: and theſe diſguiſed carriers, ſeeing the Captain following after them, did quickly caſt off their upper garments, wherein they had maſked themſelves, and throwing off their ſacks, mounted themſelvs on horſe-back, and met the Captain with a ſharp encounter, being ſo much the more amazed, as it was unlooked for: wherefore when he ſaw theſe carriers metamorphoſed into wariors, and ready to aſſault him, fearing that which was, that there was ſome train laid for them, he turned about to have retired to the Caſtle, but there alſo he met with his enemies; between which two companys, he and

his whole followers were ſlain, ſo that none eſcaped; the Captain afterwards being ſearched, they found (as it is reported) his miſtreſs letter about him. Then he went and took in the Caſtle, but it is uncertain (ſay our writers) whether by force, or compoſition; but it ſeemed that the Conſtable, and thoſe that were within had yielded it up without force; in regard that he uſed them ſo gently, which he would not have done if he had taken it at utterance. For he ſent them all ſafe home to the Lord *Clifford*, and gave them alſo proviſion and money for their entertainment by the way. The Caſtle which he had burnt only before, now he razeth, and caſts down the walls thereof to the ground. By theſe and the like proceedings, within a ſhort while he freed Douglaſdale, Atrick forreſt, and Jedward forreſt, of the Engliſh garriſons and ſubjection.

But *Thomas Randulph Alexander Stwart* Lord of Bonckle, and *Adam Gordon*, being Englized Scots, concluded to gather together their forces, and to expulſe him out of thoſe parts. Now it fell ſo out, that Sir *James*, intending to lodge at a certain houſe upon the water of Line, and being come hither for that purpoſe, by chance all theſe three were lodged in the ſame houſe before he came, which drew on a ſkirmiſh betwixt them, in which *Alexander Stewart* Lord of Bonckle, and *Thomas Randulph*, were taken priſoners, and *Adam Gordon* ſaved himſelf by flight. This peice of ſervice was of no ſmall importance, in regard of the good ſervice done to the King by *Thomas Randulph*, both while the King lived, and after his death when he was regent, which all may be aſcribed to Sir *James*, who conquered *Randluph* to the King's ſide. With theſe his priſoners he went into North, as far as the Mernes, where he met the King returnig from Inverneſs, of whom he was heratily welcomed, both for his own ſake, and becauſe he had brought him his Nephew *Randulph*, whom the King did chide exceedingly. And he again reproved the King out of his youthfulneſs and raſh humour, as though he did defend the Crown by flying, and not by fighting; wherefore he was committed to priſon, thereafter pardoned; and being made Earl of Murray, he was imployed in the Kings ſervice. This is related in the *Bruce's* book, and hath nothing fabulous in it: and therefore it ought not to be ſlighted. Eſpecially ſeeing, as I am informed, the Book

was

was penned by a man of good knowledge and learning, named master *John Barbour*, Archdeacon of Aberdeen; for which work he had a yearly pension out of the Exchequer during his life, which he gave to the Hospital of that Town, to which it is allowed and paid still in our days. He lived in the reign of *David* the second son, and successour to King *Robert Bruce*.

Sir *James* was with the King at Inveroury (ten miles from Aberdeen) against *John Cummin* Earl of Buchan, who was there defated on Ascension day, in the year 1308. From thence Sir *James* went with him when he recovered Argyle; the Lord whereof had once sided with the King, but was now revolted to the English side. And likewise at many more journeys and roads, both in Scotland, and England, Sir *James* did ever more accompany him.

In the 1313. he took in the Castle of Roxburgh, called then Marchmouth, whilst the King was busie about Dumfrees, Lanrick, Ayr, and others; and while Sir *Thomas Randulph* was lying at the Castle of Edinburgh: The manner of his taking of it was thus: about Shrovetide which is a time of fasting and revelling, he with sixty more, having covered there armour with black, they might not be discovered by the glittring thereof, went in the forenight towards the Castle; and when they came near to it they lay along, and crept upon their hands, and feet, through a bushy peice of ground, till they were come close to the foot of the wall. Those that did watch upon the Castle wall espied them; but the night being dark, and by reason of their creeping they took them to have been cattle: for they at the foot of the wall heard the watchmen, (there being two of them) saying the one to the other, my neighbour such an one (naming him by his name) means to make good chear to night, that he hath no care of his cattle, but leaves them thus in the fields all the night: to whom the other replied, he may make good chear this night, but if the *Douglas* come at them, he will fair the worse hereafter; and with this discourse they went way. Sir *James* and his men hearing this conferrence, were very well pleased withal, and glad to be so mistaken: they laddered the walls with ladders of cords, made by one *Simon* of the Leadhouse, who was also the first that adventured to scale with them himself alone, both to try how they

would hold unbroken, and to view what guard and watch was kept above. The man that ſtood ſentinel ſaw him well enough, but becauſe there were no more with him, he gave no alarm, but ſtood watching to have catched him on the top of the ladder, thinking to have knockt him down, or to have tumbled him headlong ovar the wall: but the other preventrd the danger, and leaping in nimbly upon him ere he was aware, ſtabbed him with a knife, and threw him over the wall amongſt his fellows, to whom he called to make haſt up, aſſuring them the coaſt was clear: but ere they could come up, another of the watch coming about, and perceiving a man ſtanding on the wall, made towards him, but *Simon* diſpatched him alſo. And now the reſt of his companions were got up alſo, who marching towards the hall, they found the Engliſh at their ſhroving, eating, and drinking, and piping, and dancing. They entred the hall, he had but eaſie work of it, to do with them what he liſted, being moſt of them drunk, and all of them unarmed: Only the Captain (*Gulſaum de fermes*) fled into the great tower being dangerouſly hurt with the ſhot of an arrow, where he remained ſafe all that night, but the next morning he yeilded himſelf becauſe of his wound, upon condition that his life ſhould be ſafe, and his perſon ſafely ſet on Engliſh ground, which was willingly granted, and faithfully performed. But he lived not long after, his wound being deadly and uncurable.

Thus was the wheel of worldy affairs (which men call fortune) ſo whirled about by the King, and his partners, that in this year 1313. being the ſeventh from his Coronation, and the fifth or ſixth from the beginning of the courſe of his victories, there was not one ſtrength remaining in the poſſeſſion, or power of the Engliſh, ſave Dumbartan Caſtle (which was afterward yielded up by *John Monteith* upon compoſition) and Stirling, which at this preſent was beſieged by *Edward Bruce* the Kings brother. To relieve Stirling, and to raiſe the ſiege thereof, King *Edward* the ſecond came in proper perſon, and thereon inſued the battel of Bannockburn; a battle ſo famous and memorable, as few the like have happened in any age; where there were two Kings preſent, the odds ſo great, and the defeat ſo notable. The Engliſh King did bring into the field all thar he was able to make, not only of Engliſh, but of his beyond ſea dominions

alſo his modeſty, courteſie, and magnanimity, (all three ons; neither of thoſe that were his own Subjects only, but he was alſo aided and aſſiſted by his friends and his confederates, in Flanders, Holland, Zeland, Brabant, Picardy, Gaſcony, Normandy, Guien, Bullonois, and Burdeaux; of theſe and his own Countreymen, he had in all 150000. fighting men, to place them in them in the middle number, which ſome ſay was but half the number, and that he had 300000 of the whole, in equall proportion of foot and horſe; intending to have exterminated the whole nation of Scots, with ſo confident a preſumption of victory, that he brought with him a Carmelite frier (a Poet according to the time) to commit his triumphs to writing: he was defeated by 30000 or 35000 at the moſt (as all agree and that in a plain and open field, where there was ſlain of his men 50000. It was was fought 22 of June 1314.

Sir *James* being preſent at this Battle, did carry himſelf ſo before the fight, in the fight, and after it, as that his behaviour is not to be ſlightly ſlipped over with a dry foot, (as we ſay) but particularly to be noted, both for his own honour, (for it is indeed worthy of perpetual honour and praiſe,) and for a pattern to be followed by others, eſpeciall by ſuch as ſet their hearts and minds to follow virtue; and to ſeek true glory, which ariſeth from vertue. Before the battle, we have his kindneſs, love, and care of his friend, or (as ſome will have him to be) his emulous Competitor, joyned with true magnanimity in his demeanour towards *Thomas Randulph*; for King *Robert* having ſent *Randulph* with 500. horſe, to oppoſe the Lord *Clifford* with 800. who was making toward the Caſtle of Stirling; Sir *James* carefull for his friend in reſpect of this odds in number, firſt very orderly ſought leave of the King to go to his ſuccours, but after the King had had refuſed him, he went out without leave; which though it were a kind of breach of military diſcipline, yet it ſhews how dearly he loved the man, that for his ſake he would thus tranſgreſs the order of the war, and take his hazzard of the Kings diſpleaſure; rather than to forſake him in this great danger, as he took it to be. And as he ſhewed his love and kindneſs in this (a vertue of great price; and yet greatly to be commended,) ſo did he

concuring

concurring in one fact, and much more commendable in that he ſeeing his friend to have the better of the enemy, ſtood aloff as a ſpectator, for fear to impair his glory in that victory, by being a ſharer with him therein. Weak minds ſeek to participate of other mens glory, and for want of worth in themſelves thruſt in with others. Baſe and mean ſpirits are wont to leſſen and diminiſh the actions of others, becauſe they have no hope to equal them; malignant diſpoſitions envy them, and aprove nothing but what is their own, and would it have thought that they only are able to do all things, and that none beſides them can do any thing. As theſe vices were here far from this man, ſo ſhould they be as far from all others; and as the contrary vertues did ſhine in him, ſo let them alſo do in us. And thus he behaved himſelf before the Battle.

In the Battle he with *Randulph* had the leading of the Vanguard, wherein he diſcharged himſelf ſo well, that for his good ſervice he was knighted in the field. This honour in thoſe days was given for deſert, and was a badge and ſeal of valour, not of favour or riches, as now it is for the moſt part; neither was it ſo ordinary and common as now it is, and by commoneſs, proſtitute (as it were,) and diſ-eſteemed. But that it was in great eſteem of old it appears by this, that notwithſtanding this mans predeceſſors, and himſelf alſo (as his evidents do witneſs,) were Barons and Lords, yet he thinks it no diſparagment to be knighted, and did chuſe rather to be known and deſigned by that title, than the other; ſo as he was commonly called Sir *James Douglas*, rather than Lord *Douglas*. And indeed we have found that even Princes and Kings have taken upon them this order, not as any diminution of their place, but an addition of honour, ſeeing by it they were received into the number and rank of military men and Warriours; their other titles ſhewing more their dominion and power, or place, then their valour and courage. Wherefore we read how *Edward* Prince of Wales was knighted when he was ſent againſt King *Bruce*: So *Henry* the ſecond, being then Prince of England, received the honour of knighthood from *David* King of ſcotland, his grand Uncle, as from one that was the beſt and worthieſt man in his time. Then it was that he took his oath; that he ſhould never take from the Crown of Scotland, the

Countys

Countys of Northumberland, Weſtmoorland, Cumberland, and Huntingdon. This cerimony was performed with great ſolemnity and pomp in thoſe days, as our Writers obſerve: ſo honouroble was it then; and of late it was thought ſo too: For the Earl of Clanrikart (chief of the *Bourks* in Ireland,) having done a piece of notable ſervic to Queen *Elizabeth* at the ſiege of Kinſoil, and at an encounter between the Lord Deputys Army, and the Iriſh Rebels, was knighted by the Lord *Montjoy*, then General Lieutenant for the Queen. Neither ſhould any abuſe, diſcredit it now; nor can it diminiſh the honourableneſs thereof in our Sir *James*, who is able to honour it rather by his worth.

After the Battle he is as diligent (as he was both diligent valours in it.) This is a vertue which hath been wanting in great Commanders, and hath marked as a great defect in them. It was told *Hanniball* that great Carthaginian to his face: Thou canſt obtain, but not uſe a victory, nor proſecute it to thy beſt advantage. Sir *James* did not ſo, but as far as he was able, with ſuch companies as he could gather together, and with as much ſpeed as was poſſible for him he followed King *Edward* to have done him ſervice, though his father *Edward* the firſt would have none of it, and let it at nought. But he was gone e'er Sir *James* ſervice came to the beſt: Now he would gladly have ſhown what it was worth to his ſon and ſucceſſour (the ſecond *Edward*) in moſt humble ſort, though it had been to have pulled off his boots (no queſtion,) but his Majeſty had no mind to ſtay for him, who notwithſtanding made all the haſte he could to have overtaken him, and followed him with four hundred horſe, more than forty miles; from Bannockburn to Dumbar Caſtle, into which he was received, and ſo eſcaped. The next was to wait upon him in his way to Berwick, which he did; but the King nothing well pleaſed with the ſervice he had done, and expecting rather worſe then better, ſeeing his importunity, and that other ways he could not be rid of him, went by ſea to Berwick in a ſmall fiſhers boat or two, with a very thin train to attend him: Very like unto *Xerxes* who a little before was ſo proud of his huge army, is now become the ſcorn of his contemned and threatned enemies, a ſpectacle of pride, and an example of preſumptous confidence unto all ages. We told before how his father had driven King

Robert

Robert and Sir *James* to the like ſhifts and ſtraits, but theirs was not ſo ſhameful. A Chriſtenmais feaſt may be quit at Eaſter, (ſays our Proverb,) which they do here verefie by this requital; And this was all the ſervice Sir *James* could do to King *Edward* at this time: but afterwards we ſhall hear what ſervice he ſhall do, if not to himſelf, yet to his ſon, *Edward* the third, at Stanhop Park ſome few years after this. In the mean time let us behold our Scots, enjoying their renowned and honourable victory, which cannot be denied to have been ſuch, nor cannot be by envy itſelf. Their ſpoil and prey was great and rich, their priſoners many, and their ranſomers proportionable. The Queen (King *Robert's* wife) was reſtored by exchange, and for her an Engliſh Nobleman ſet free without ranſom: And as their joy was great and their gainning not ſmall, ſo was both the grief of the Engliſh, their ſhame and their loſſes. There were ſlain of note in the field 200. Knights, together with the Earl of Gloceſter, and Sir *Giles* of Argentine (whoſe death was lamented by King *Robert* very much,) and of priſoners very near as many, of which the chief was the Earl of Hartford, who fled to Bothwell, and was received by Sir *Gilbert Gilhaſton* captain thereof, (as the *Bruces* book ſays, Sir *John Segrave*, *John Clattengrave* (perhaps *Cattegrave*) *William Latimer*, Sir *Robert Northbrooke* (Lordkeeper of the broad ſeal,) and Sir *Ralph Mortimer*, who had married the King's ſiſter, *Mortimer* was dimitted ranſom-free, and obtained the King's broad Seal at *Bruces* hands. Theſe and many other priſoners of divers nations thus diſmiſſed, are as many witneſſes of the the Scottiſh valour in the fight, and of their mildeſs and humanity after it, who uſed theſe their ſpiteful enemies no worſe; who if they had overcome, would have uſed another kind of cruelty, as they had both determined and threatned unto them.

Amongſt other Foreigners, there was two Holland Knights, who being in King *Edwards* Army before the battle, and hearing the bravery and brags of the Engliſh, and their ſpiteful railings againſt King *Robert*, had wiſhed him good luck. Theſe were turned out of the Engliſh Camp, and ſent unto the Scottiſh, bidden in ſcorn to go and fight with them whom they wiſhed ſo well, with a price ſet upon their heads, to him that ſhould either kill or take them priſoners in the

battle

battle. Their heads nevertheleſs were ſafe, and themſelves did partake of the good fortune they had wiſhed; and when they came home into their owon Country, they built a lodging, naming it Scotland, upon which they ſet up the Scottiſh Arms, and King *Roberts* ſtatue at Antwerp, as a monument of that notable victory; which remained there many years after. The Carmelite alſo changed his note, ſinging their victory, whoſe overthrow he came to ſet forth; and chaunting their diſcomfiture, whoſe praiſes he was hired to proclaim. Thus he began his Ditty.

De planctu rudo metrum cum carmine nudo,
Riſum detrudo, dum tali themate ludo.

In Engliſh thus:

With barren verſe this mournful rime I make,
And am but laught at, while ſuch theme I take.

Let us here conſider the means and ways of both ſides, we ſhall find on the one ſide confidence of their power, and a contempt and ſlighting of the enemy, which ſeldom falls well, becauſe from thence there ariſeth commonly ſloth, negligence, diſorder, and confuſion; on the other ſide we may ſee carefulneſs, diligence, order, and exhortation, all poſſible means uſed both human and divine: wiſdom joined with religion, and prayer, and what pious forms were then in uſe. They digged trenches and ditches, which they covered with green turff for the horſemen to fall into, and did knit together, and twiſt as it were a net to of croſs-ropes to entangle the footmen: which ſtratagems being ſeconed with true courage, reſolution, and valour of the common ſoldiers and commanders, together with the device of thoſe that were ſet to keep the baggage, the ſculs, and grooms, who made ſhows and muſters, as if they had beeen another Army, (of their own head, without the direction of any,) were the chief means of the victory. For the firſt was the overthrow of the men at arms, and barbed horſes, and the ſecond the bane of the middle battle of the Engliſh, who ſeeing this trap laid for them, fled preſently, and turned their backs. But above all theſe, the principal and prime

cauſe was the Lord of hoſts, who guided all theſe, and gave ſucceſs unto them. Let no mortal man ever think other of any of his enterpriſes, or that any man, however wiſe, provident, or valorus, can uſe his wiſdom, providence, or valour, or what other vertue he hath, to any purpoſe, or ſucceſsfully, unleſs it be given him in the very inſtant of uſing it. A leſſon much inculcate, but little learned; often approved by experience, but ſeldom marked; or at leaſt little appearing by our practice, and which doth produce no other effect but a ſuperficial acknowledgment, and ſlender confeſſion thereof.

But to return to our *Douglas*: though the King himſelf did thus eſcape his ſervice, yet out of all doubt he hath been employed againſt his ſubjects, ſeeing our Hiſtorians do tell us, that after this battle there were divers incurſions made into England, for which they never reſiſted, but ſat quiet for 2. or 3. years; howbeit theee are no particulars ſet down.

In the year 1316. King *Robert Bruce* went into Ireland to ſupport his Brother *Edward Bruce* made King of Ireland; and King *Edward* of England thinking this a fit oportunity for him to be revenged on the Scots, did levy a great Army, and came to the borders of Scotland, hoping to do ſome notable exploit now in the Kings abſence. But many things fail that are intended, and princes as well as others may be diſappointed of their purpoſes, and fruſtrated of their hopes. It ſeems he had forgotten, or not well conſidered what a Lieutenant he had left behind him; and how good a ſecond Sir *James* had always been to his maſter the King. But howbeit he knew it not perhaps, or would not take any notice of him, yet King *Robert* knew it full well, and put ſuch truſt and confidence in his well known worth and ſufficiency, that he durſt go abroad out of his own Kingdom, and hazzard himſelf and the flower of the youth in Ireland, concrediting the Country unto his care and conduct, leaving him Governour in his abſence, and entailing the Crown unto him next unto *Thomas Randluph*, by making him Protector of the young King during his minority; if he himſelf ſhould happend to die in that voyage, as the black of Scone doth witneſs. And indeed Sir *James* did not deceive the King's expectation and truſt: Neither did King *Edward* find him aſleep, but watchful and diligent in charge,

as

as became a good Governour; for he raiſed an Army to give hive him battle, and put both him and his people to flight, ſlew three notable Captains with his own hand, Sir *Edward Lillow* a Gaſcoine, Captain of Berwick; others call him *Callock*, and ſays he was ſlain at the reſcue of a booty which he had taken in the Merſe of Tivedale; which narration agreeth with the *Bruce*'s book, which calls him *Edmond de Callock*. The ſecond was Sir *Robert Nevill*, and the third a Nobleman whom they do not name, only they ſay that Sir *James* ſlew him with his own hand; but the *Bruce*'s book calls him *John de Richmond*, and ſays he he ſlew him in Jedward Forreſt, in the midſt of his Army, Sir *James* having very few with him, not above fifty horſe, and ſome Archers, in a ſtrait Cleugh or Valley, between two hills, which he had of purpoſe taken as a place of advantage; and tying together the young Birk-trees by their boughs in the way which the Engliſh were to paſs, the horſemen being entangled in the thickets he ſet upon them and defeated them. From hence it is that ſome think the Earls of Douglas and Angus have Stakes and Rice in their Coat of Arms; yet ſuch points of Heraldrie are hard to interpret and give a reaſon for them. This was the ſecond piece of ſervice that he did to King *Edward* himſelf, (ſays ſome others) but others ſay that the King was not there in perſon, but ſent a great Army commanded by divers Captains, with whom Sir *James* fought in three ſeveral battles, and three ſundry times, and ſlew all their Chieftains, with moſt part of their Companies. Others again affirm that every one of theſe battles he ſlew the Commander with his own hand in ſight of both the Armies, the which whatſoever way it was, the victory was notable and glorious. And thus did he govern in the King's abſence.

He had been a good ſubject before when the King was preſent, now we ſee how well he governs when he is abſent, and at his return laying down his authority; and returning to his former ſubjection, he proves as good a companion and colleague unto *Thomas Randulph* (then made Earl of Murray) with whom the King did join him for the proſecuting of the wars. It is ſeldom found that theſe vertues are ſo happily linked together in one perſon, ability to govern, and willingneſs to be ſubordinate, and obey; excel-

lency of parts, and patient enduring of an equal companion. I have often obſerved and admired it in theſe two (the ground whereof ſeems chiefly to have been in Sir *James* his love and modeſty, as we obſerve in his carriage towards this man at Bannockburn,) that in all their joint-ſervices, being equal in authority, and both commanding in chief, we never hear of any queſtion, controverſie, or debate, of any grudge or heart burning between them, but find them ever agree and concurr, without any diſſention or variance, with one heart and mind (as if they been one man,) in all buſineſs whatſoever.

There firſt aſſociation (after the King's return out of Ireland) was when they went and burnt Northallerton and Borrowbrigs, and ſpoiled Rippon, where they ſpared the Church, only they cauſed thoſe that fled hither to pay 5000. merks ſterling to be free. They burnt alſo Scarborough town, and hearing that the people had fled into the woods with their goods and cattle, they went and ſearched them out, and brought away a great booty. Then returning home by Skipton in Craven, they ſpoiled the Town, and after burnt it with without reſiſtance. This was in the year 1318. in the Month of May.

The next was in the year following. 1319. when King *Edward* having gathered an Army lay before Berwick. Theſe two entred England as far as Milton, which is within 12 miles of York, where the Archbiſhop of York, and the Biſhop of Ely Chancellour, made head againſt them; in which conflict there were four thouſand Engliſh ſlain, amongſt whom was the Major of York, and a thouſand drowned in the water of Swail, and if the night had not come on too ſoon, the battle being joind in the afternoon, few or none of them had eſcaped (as it is thought.) It is called the battle of Milton or Swail, or the white battle, becauſe there were a number of Prieſts ſlain at it, and is like they had been apparrled in their ſurplices. *The white Battle.*

Hollinſhed in his Chronicle of England, relateth the manner how it was done: He ſays that as the Engliſh men paſſed over the water of Swale, the Scots ſet fire to certain ſtacks of hay, the ſmoke whereof was ſo huge, that the Engliſh might not ſee where Scots lay. And when the Engliſh were once gotten over the water, the

Scots

Scots came upon them with a wing in good order of battle, in faſhion like to a ſhield, eagerly aſſailing the Engliſh who were eaſily beaten down, and diſcomfited. Many were drowned by reaſon that the Scots had gotten betwixt the Engliſh and the bridge, ſo that the Engliſh fled betwixt that wing of the Scots, and the main battle, which had compaſſed about the Engliſh on the one ſide; as the wing did upon the other. The King of England informed of this overthrow, brake up his ſiege incontinently, and returned to York, and the Scots home into their own Country of Scotland.

The third expedition was the ſame year at Hallowtide, when the Northren borders of England had gotten in their corn's, and barns were well ſtuffed with grain, which was to be their proviſions for the whole year. They entred England and burnt Gilſland, took divers priſoners, and drove away all the cattle they could find. Then they went to Brugh under Stanmoor, and returned by Weſtmoorland, and Cumberland, with great booty and ſpoil, none offering to make head againſt them.

The fourth was in the year 1322. when the King of England grieved with theſe invaſions, having complained to the Pope, had purchaſed a Legate to be ſent into Scotland, to admoniſh King *Robert* to deſiſt from further diſquieting the Realm of England, and becauſe he would not obey, he with Sir *James Douglas*, and *Thomas Randulph*, were accurſed by the two Cardinals, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and York, and all the Prieſts in England, every day thrice at Maſs. Theſe two Sir *James Douglas* and *Randulph* (ſome ſay the King himſelf,) followed the Legate at the heels (as it were) entred England, little regarding their curſings, and waſted the Country to Redcroſs, and coming to Darlington at the feaſt of Epiphanie, ſtayed there a while for gathering of booty, and deſtroying the Country: The Lord *Douglas* on the one hand, and the Lord *Stewart* of Scotland on the other; the one going towards Hartlepool and Cayeland, and the other towards Richmond. The inhabitants of Richmond ſhire, having no Captains to defend them, gave a great ſum of money (as at other times they had done,) to have their Conntry ſaved from fire and ſpoil. Theſe adventurers ſtayed 15 days in England, and returned without batt e

battle. It is ſaid that the Knights of the North came and to the Duke of Lancaſter, then lying at Pomphret, and offered to go into the field with him againſt the Scots but he refuſed; whether by reaſon the diſcord between him and King *Edward*, or for ſome other occaſion I know not.

At this time it is, that the King gives to Sir *James Douglas* a bounding Charter of Douglaſdale, dated *apud Bervicum ſuper Tuedam anno Regni noſtri decimo quinto*, which is either the year 1320. or 1322. the firſt of April. It bears Jacobo *de Douglas, filio hæredi* Gulielmi Douglas, *militis*, which decides the queſtion of his age, and his brother *Hughes*, who outlived Sir *James* 12. or 13. years and calls himſelf his heir, as ſhall be ſhown. It hath alſo this clauſe, *Volumus inſuper, &c.* we will alſo, and grant for us and our heirs, that the ſaid *James* and his heirs ſhall have the ſaid lands free, *ab omnibus priſis, & petitionibus quibuſcunque ita quod nullus miniſtroum noſtrorum in aliquo ſe intromittat ultra infra dictas diviſas; niſi tantum de articulis ſpecialiter ad coronam noſtram pertinentibus.*

To return, King *Edward* conceived ſuch diſcontent, and was ſo grieved at this ſo waſting of his Kingdom, that he gave order to levie an army of 100000. to enter Scotland at Lammas: whereof King *Robert* being adverti ſed, entred England near to Carliſle; and burnt ſome towns which belonged to King *Edward's* own inheritance, ſpoiled the Monaſtery of Holme, where his father's corps were interred. Hither the Earl of Murray, and Sir *James Douglas* came to him with another armey, whereupon marching further Southward, they came to Preſton in Anderneſs, and burnt all that town alſo, except the Colledge of the Minorites. This was fourſcore miles within England from the Borders of Scotland. Then they returned with their priſoners and booty to Carliſle, where they ſtayed fourteen days, waſting and deſtroying all about with fire and ſword, and ſo they returned into Scotland on Saint *James's* day, having remained within England three weeks, and three days, without any oppoſition or reſiſtance. They were not long at home when King *Edward* entred into Scotland with his army, and paſſed to Edinburgh, but for want of victuals (which were conveyed out of the way of purpoſe by King *Robert's* command and direction) he was force to make a retreat, and go home the

way

way he came, having discharged his choller with what he could meet with in his return. But he was quickly followed by the two Colleagues, Sir, *James* and *Randulph*, who entred England, burnt North-Allerton, with other towns and villages as far as York; and overtaking the King at the Abbey of Biland, gave him battle, and defeated him. There was taken Earl of Richmond, who had also the Earldome of Lancaster: he being ransomd for a great sum of money, passed over into France, where he remained, and never came back again into England. The English Chronicle to excuse this defeat, lays the blame hereof upon Earl of Carlile, whom (they say) Sir *James Douglas* corrupted with money, upon which pretext *Barkeley* was executed, suffering (good Gentleman!) to cover other mens faults. It doth me good to hear Master *John Major* answer the English Writers in his round and substantial manner: It is but a dream (saith he) and spoken without likelihood, for neither were the Scots ever so flush and well stored with money as to corrupt the English, neither was that the custom of good Sir *James Douglas*, a valiant Warriour, who did what he did, not with gold but with another mettle, sharp steel. The Earl of Carlile also died without confessing any such thing. Some write that King *Robert* was there in prison, but it is more likely that he was not, but sent these two, of whom we have spoken: howeyer, if he were there, these two were with him. At this battle Sir *James* took three French Knights, *Robert Bartrame*, *William Bartarhome*, *Elye Anyatllage*, with their vallats; for whose relief the King of France requested King *Robert*, and he willing to pleasure him, transacted with Sir *James* to give him him for their ransome four thousand meiks sterling, for payment of a part of which sum, the King gaveth to him the next year apparently.

" Indictament a Latrociniorum, & Ministration- *The*
" em eorumdem in omnibus, infra omnes terras suas *Douglas*
" subscriptas: Scilicet infra. 1. Baroniam de Doug- *Emerald*
" las. 2. Forrestiam nostram de Selkirk, de qua *Charter.*
" est officiarius noster. 3. Constabularium de
" Lauderio. 4. Forrestiam et Jedworthi Benjedworth. 5.
" Baroniam Batherew. 6. de Zepheri Calder. 7 Bar-
" oniam de Stabilgorthane. 8. Baroniam de Romanok

" Their

" then *in general*, Et infra ſuas terras quaſcunque, infra regnum noſtrum, cum pertinentibus, quas de nobis tenet in " capite. "

Then followes the Privelledge.

" Et ſi aliqui de hominibus ſuis, infra prædictas terras, fuerint judicati per Juſtitiarum noſtrum; volumus " quod dictus *Jacobus*, & liberam eorundem miniſtrationem, " ſalvis nobis, & heredibus noſtris omnibus aliis particulis ad " homicidium & coronam noſtram pertinentibus. Tenenda, " & habenda prædicta indictamenta, cum adminiſtratione eorundem, & cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus ad prædicta indictamenta, & adminiſtrationem eorundem pertinentibus, præfato *Jacobo*, & hæredibus ſuis in feudo & hæreditate in perpetuum de nobis & hæredibus noſtris. "

" Volumus inſuper & concedimus pro nobis & hæredibus " noſtris, quod præfatus *Jacobus* & hæredes ſui, & eorum " homines infra prædictas terras manentes Libri ſint imfuturum, de ſectis curiæ, de omnibus preſis terris ſupradictis, " & de Wardis caſtrorum, nec non de omnibus preſis, tallagiis curiagiis & captionibus quibuſcunque ad opus noſtrum, & hæredum noſtrorum, ſalvo tantum, communi auxilio pro defenſione regni noſtri contingente. "

" Et, ut præſens charta robur firmitatis obtineat in perpetuum, manum ejuſdem *Jacobi*, annulo, cum quodam lapide qui dicitur (*Emeraudus*) eidem *Jacobo*, & hæredibus " ſuis nomine Saſinæ in memoriale permanſuro in futurum " exmanu noſtra perſonaliter invectimus. Apud Bervicum ſuper Twedam octava die menſis Novembris anno regni " noſtri none decimo, anno Domini. " 1325.

Then there is a precept directed to *Bernard* Abbot of Arbrothock, Chancellour, to cauſe make a Charter thereof under the broad ſeal, and deliver it to the ſaid *James*. This I thought good to ſet down in its own words, becauſe of the ſingularity, in that it is the promiſe of a King fulfilled to his ſubject,, not for any proper debt, or money diſburſt, but for the ranſom of priſoners. 2. It is ſingular alſo in repect of the thing given, Inditements, Immunities Liberties and Privieges. 3. The form and manner of it is not ordinary, to

hold

BRITISH MUSEUM